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A Brief History of Chinese Silver Currency

Illustrated with the Collection of Mr. C. K. Cheng

By CHENG TE-K'UN.

(Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts).

I. Introduction.

It is a great pleasure to enjoy the beautiful coins of Mr. C. K. Cheng of the University of Washington, Seattle. It is even a greater pleasure to be asked to make a study of the collection.

The collection consists of 445 silver coins, collected in China from 1926 to 1936. These may be classified under three categories:

1. Foreign coins used in China (1-176)176
2. Coins issued during the Ch'ing dynasty (177-313)136
3. Coins issued during the Republic (313-445)133

There are no less than twenty-eight complete sets in the collection, making it the most complete collection of Chinese silver coins I have ever seen in this country. The collection serves to illustrate not only the development of silver coinage in China, but also the modern history of the oldest nation in the Far East. The portraits that appeared on the coins represent most of the leading figures in the past century, including the celebrated Empress Dowager, the well-known diplomat and statesman, Li Hungchang, the father of the Republic, Sun Yat-sen, the ambitious Yuan Shih-kai and many others. The historical significance of these coins will be treated in the following sections.

II. The Silver.

Silver was known to the Chinese as the "white metal," many centuries before the Christian Era. It was used on a very limited scale, either as presents among different states or as gifts from the emperor to his officials. Throughout the centuries, there has always been a more or less recognized correspondence and fixed ratio of convertibility between the metal and the copper, the basic standard of Chinese currency. The ratios were recorded in the Official History. Prices of commodity were usually quoted in silver.

In 119 B. C., Emperor Wu-ti of the Han dynasty began to issue silver

money. There were three varieties of "white metal" currency issued for circulation at that time, valuing at 3,000, 500, and 300 copper cash respectively. But being unpopular, they were abolished soon afterwards.

About a hundred years later when Wang Mang came into power (9-22 A. D.), he issued another type of silver money which was eight **tael** in weight. The value was set at 1,580 cashes for each **tael**. This new currency suffered the same fate as its predecessors.

In the later dynasties, silver was used as a medium of trade. But the use was limited to the sea ports on the coast of the present-day Kwangtung and Indo-China. As foreign trade with the South Sea Islanders, the Arabs and the Persians became more widespread, the use of silver was introduced into Fukien and Chekiang Provinces. It became popular during the Sung dynasty (960-1279).

At the end of the dynasty, about 1183 A. D., a set of silver coins, imitating the copper cash, was issued. There were five kinds, weighing 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 taels respectively, each **tael** passing for 2,000 cash. They could be used as official and commercial currency, and served equally as reserve for paper notes. This may be taken as the beginning of silver coinage in China but it was circulated only for three years.

Another silver coin, an exact model of the cash of the reign, was minted during the reign of Emperor Wan-li, (1573-1619), Ming dynasty, but this was probably a mint sport.

Silver was used as standardized currency for business transactions during the last five hundred years. The practice had developed into the **tael** system, which existed side by side with the modern coins until its abolition in 1933.

III. The Tael.

With the exception of those mentioned above, China has never had a government coin of other metal than copper before the introduction of modern coinage. Silver was the standardized currency in the country and it was not a coin but a weight. This weight was the **tael** which was probably a Hindu-Malayan origin, **liang** is the Chinese word for it. When an operation in international trade, a wholesale purchase, or Customs duties had to be liquidated, payment was effected by weighing out the required number of **tael** of the stipulated quality of silver.

The **tael** unit was not uniform at all. There were various kinds of **tael** because its weight was fixed according to custom and not by law. Every commercial centre had not only its own **tael**-weight but also several standards of it. Moreover, even in one place, the silver was of several degrees in fineness.

The **tael** unit was operated according to the decimal system as follows: 1 **liang** was equal to 10 **chien** (mace), 1 **chien** was equal to 10 **fen** (candereen), and 1 **fen** was equal to 10 **li** (cash).

The **tael** weighed approximately from 500 to 600 grains, or from 32 to 39 grams. The silver was most commonly current in oval ingots called "shoes" from their resemblance to a Chinese shoe; but what may be called fractional currency was in obovoid lumps weighing up to two or three **tael**. The silver contained in the "shoe" was called **sycee** which was supposed to be of "pure silver" of a fineness of 1,000.

The principal varieties of the **tael** unit were the Haikwan **tael**, the Kupin **tael**, the Shanghai **tael**, the Kwangtung **tael**, the Ts'aopin **tael**, the Tientsin **tael**, the Hankow **tael**, the Peking **tael**, and the Niuchang **tael**. The Kupin **tael** was regulated by the government and was used for the payment of taxes, being the standard unit all over China. The Haikwan **tael** was used for the payment of custom duty. It was adopted for that purpose in connection with the Sino-British commercial treaty. The Ts'aopin **tael** was the one used by the people in general, as the standard coin, but its weight differed according to locality. Even in one locality it is not always the same.

The value of the **tael** was standardized by the **Wen-yin** or pure silver as the standard silver money, but the value of the **Wen-yin** itself sometimes varied in different localities. The coin was cast at silver smelters which were operated by private concerns. There were three varieties of Chinese silver "shoe." The largest of all was generally called the **sycee** and weighed about 50 **tael**. It is technically called **Yuan-pao yin**. The medium size was called the **Chungting**, and the smallest, the **Siao-ke**. The actual form of the money or the "shoe" was not uniform in weight and was equivalent in

value to a sum ranging from 49.85 to 50.10 Ts'aopin tael. The silver was inspected by the government and its quality and weight were determined there for circulation. But in common practice the tael was more a nominal unit than a coin, which was inconvenient for circulation.

IV. Foreign Coins.

The chief value of numismatics is the light which the study throws upon history. Silver coins circulated on Chinese market reminds us of the trade relations between China and the West during the last two and a half centuries. The discovery of the new trade routes by sea to the east brought European merchants to the door of Old Cathay. The influx of foreign currencies increased with the development of trade.

After their occupation of the Philippines, the Spanish made Manila the trading centre in the East. There they came in contact with Chinese merchants, who had been trading with the natives long before their arrival. In the 250 years that followed, Chinese merchants had brought back from the Philippines at least 100,000,000 Spanish pesos. At about the same time, the Portuguese came to Macao and monopolized the China trade for many decades. Then followed the English, they came first to Canton and later occupied Hongkong. The Dutch first stationed in Formosa and afterwards was forced to retreat to the Dutch East Indies. The French traded with China through Indo-China. The influx of European currency to China through these countries had been estimated to be more than 60,000,000 dollars. Meanwhile, foreign trade was developed in Japan at Nagasaki and hundred thousands of Japanese dollars were brought to China by Chinese and Dutch merchants. During the first half of the nineteenth century, with the rise of Sino-American trade, it has been estimated that more than 50,000,000 dollars were shipped to China from America.

Before the modernization of Chinese currency, these foreign coins flooded the Chinese market and were popular even in domestic trade. In the south the quicker-witted Cantonese and Fukienese had accepted the foreign coins, but had done so in a peculiar manner. The first banker or merchant, into whose hands the foreign coin came, "chopped" it with a tiny impressed ideogram (4, 8, 10, 29, 78, 133, 164), thereby giving the tradesman and the individual his guarantee for the actual value of the coin. This was repeated by each succeeding banker, until in the end the chopped dollar resembled a disc, or rather a cup, of hammered silver work. The practice was carried on down to the days of the Republic and many native dollars suffered from the same fate (200-279). But in the north and along the Yangtse, the coin remained as it came from the mint.

The first foreign dollar introduced into China was the Spanish Carolus dollar, also called the Pillar dollar from its design, the Pillars of Hercules. This was succeeded by that of Charles IV. The coins were collected from all parts of the world and imported into the coastal cities and gradually found their way into the interior. For a long time the Spanish peso was the only foreign coin accepted by the Chinese (1-24).

The next to be accepted was the Mexican dollar, also known as the Eagle dollar from its design, an eagle grasping a cactus in its talons. It came to China when Mexico, a producer of silver, began to export silver coins to the Orient, and by the middle of the nineteenth century it replaced the Pillar dollar in most of the commercial centers. Mexico adopted the gold standard in 1904 and subsequently prohibited the export of the Mexican dollar, but the silver coins continued to circulate in China until the beginning of the Chinese Republic (77-80).

The first British coin that came to China was that of the East India Company. The coin was minted for the trade in the British colony and had gradually found its way into China, by sea to Canton and over the Himalayas into Tibet. As the trade with China developed, the British began to issue the British Trade dollar, which was circulated not only in the south where the British gained her strong foothold at Hongkong, but also in the north. The coin was called the Standing-figure or Cane dollar from its design, a standing figure holding a cane in his hand. There were two kinds of British Trade dollar, one was minted at Hongkong in 1866-68 and the other was coined in India. These were intended for the trade with China and for the replacement of the Eagle dollar, so Chinese characters **I yuan** or one dollar appeared on the coin. Other British coins were also brought to the Far

East, but never enjoyed any popularity as the trade dollar. (39-53, 96-111, 140-154)

About the end of the nineteenth century, the American Trade Dollar was introduced. The wisdom of Congress decreed that it should displace its rival by its weight—420 grains instead of the 416.5 grains of the Mexican. But when these two coins were put into circulation side by side among the Chinese, the heavier coin went at once into the melting-pot. (81-83)

The Japanese *yen* followed and attained a moderate degree of popularity. It was also called the Dragon dollar from its design, which is different from the Chinese Dragon dollar. The establishment of a gold basis for this coin put an end to its issue as a monometallic silver coin. (163-176)

The French Indo-China piaster had not met with any great degree of success in the north but was quite popular in the provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi because of geographical reason. (133-139)

Coins from other European and American countries, such as Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, etc. were for sometime used in the Orient in a very limited circle and the amount imported was insignificant. Foreign subsidiary coins were also circulated but the number was too small to attract any great attention.

V. Coins of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

The popularity of foreign coins in China inspired the Chinese authority to develop a silver coinage of its own. In 1792, Emperor Ch'ien-lung permitted the Ministry of Finance to issue silver coins for Tibet to compete with British coins which had come in through India in large numbers and had been dominating the market.

During the reign of Tao-kuang (1821-1850), the Governor of Tai-wan (Formosa) issued three varieties of silver dollar to replace foreign coins circulated on the island, especially the Dutch coins. (25-38). They were called the **lucky silver**, the **sword-and-weight silver** and the **longlife-star silver**, (177) from their respective designs. A few years later, a silver coin of one **tael** was minted and it was used only in paying the army, as indicated on the coin. (178). These silver coins were circulated on the island and were not used on the mainland.

Shortly before the Opium War (1839-1842), when Lin Tse-hsu, the famous Opium Commissioner, assumed his office at Canton, he issued silver coins under the name of the provincial government, for the purpose of driving foreign coins out of China. A few years later, the provincial government of Chekiang followed suit. But these coins were not very popular for they were issued without the sanction of the emperor.

In 1877, the provincial government of Kirin issued a set of silver coins which likewise were not well received.

The forerunners of modern Chinese silver coinage, as mentioned above, were issued by the local authorities. This had made provincialism so characteristic of the new currency in China and a great handicap which had taken the central ministry years to overcome.

In 1887, the governor of Kwangtung, Chang Ch'ih-tung, obtained permission from the throne to mint silver dollars. Each coin weighed 7 mace and 2 candereens, with Chinese dragon on one side, and four characters, **Kuang-su-yuan-pao**, meaning "the precious dollar of Emperor Kuang-su", on the other. These dollars bore inscriptions in English, too, and were widely circulated. (200-207)

The work was followed by the governors of Hupeh, Fengtien, Kirin, Kiangnan, Anhui, Yunnan, Szechuan, and Peiyang, (220-289). These provincial mints turned out many millions of silver dollars bearing the provincial name. Unfortunately, these were not freely received for taxes, and when taken were accepted by weight and not by count. They had not the prestige of the Mexican, but had only a provincial guarantee, and outside the province of issue circulated only at a discount. So in later years, the annual output has been thousands instead of millions. They also issued subsidiary coinage, namely, 50-cent, 20-cent, 10-cent, and in some cases, 5-cent pieces.

The uncentralized silver coinage had created quite a confusion on the market. The throne tried many ways to standardize the currency, but the complication involved with foreign coins and the old **tael** system had made the task very difficult. In 1910, the government put on the market a set

of new silver coins, which bore the inscription, **Ta-ch'ing-yin-pi**, meaning "the silver coin of the Ch'ing dynasty." The subsidiary coins were 50-cent, and 10-cent pieces. (306-308) But the dynasty came to an end the next year.

All these Ching coins were in circulation until the third year of the Republic, 1914.

There were three occasions that commemoration dollars were issued during this period of the introduction of new silver coinage in China. In 1893, the Emperor ordered to mint a silver coin of one **tael** in commemoration of the seventieth birthday of Li Hung-chang. A bust of the great statesman, diplomat and reformer appeared on the coin. (312) The sixtieth birthday (1894) of the Empress Dowager Tsu-hsi inspired the provinces of Chekiang and Yunnan to mint silver dollars with the bust of the Empress on it. These were presented to the palace for the grand occasion, and were very limited in number. (309-310) The province of Fukien followed the same example on the thirtieth birthday (1901) of Emperor Kuang-su. (311)

VI. Coins of the Republic.

The fall of the Ch'ing dynasty did not bring the circulation of Ch'ing silver coins to an end. They circulated side by side with foreign coins until the third year of the Republic, 1914, when the government issued the Yuan Shihkai dollar. In fact, during the first three years of the Republic, the central mint continued to issue the **Hsuan-tung-yuan-pao** or Precious silver of the Emperor Hsuan-tung. Neither did the provincial mints try to coin new money. The only exception was the Szechuan mints which were then controlled by the Military Government of the Revolutionists. The **Szechuan-yin pi** or Silver money of Szechuan was issued and enjoyed wide circulation in the province. It was also known as the Han Money, from the Chinese character that appeared on the other side of the coin. The character was in the old seal style. (313-330)

Meanwhile, the central mint issued a set of four silver dollars in commemoration of the establishment of the Republic. Four leading figures of the New Government were chosen to have their image engraved on the new coins respectively. They were Sun Yat-sen, Yuan Shih-kai, Huang Hsing, and Li Yuan-hung. The first appeared on horseback and the picture was very poorly engraved. (339) The second appeared in full military uniform (342) and the third in his college cap and gown. (340) The fourth was also in the military uniform but without the cap. (341) These later three were in bust. The last coin was put on the market when Li was president of the Republic in 1916.

The Yuan Shih-kai dollar mentioned above must not be confused with that issued in 1914 and bore the bust of the president facing left and without the hat. It was the policy of the government to standardize the silver coinage and to do away with the inconveniences caused by the different kinds of foreign and Ch'ing coins in the country. The central mint at Tientsin first put out a set of silver coins, namely, one dollar, 50-cent, 20-cent, and 10-cent pieces. (343-346)

The new currency was very well received in the country and in a few years' time, it had actually replaced the old currencies completely. This was due to the fact the quality was good and the weight was uniform. The reform was then extended to the provincial mints at Nanking, Anking, Wuchang and Hangchow. The popularity of the silver enabled the Yuan dollars to be minted again in 1919, 1920 and 1921, (348-350) long after the death of the ambitious man.

In the winter of 1915, Yuan Shih-kai plotted against the Republic and declared the establishment of a new dynasty with himself as the first emperor. The fifth year of the Republic was made the first year of his reign, Hung-hsien. Three varieties of silver dollar were ordered to be minted in commemoration of the new reign. Each of the dollars bore the image of the new emperor; one in full military uniform, the same picture as the one that appeared on the 1912 dollar; another on horseback; and the third in his gorgeous imperial costume. (360-363) He did not live long to put his new coins on the market. He died in the summer of 1916 and the Republic was restored with Li Yuan-hung as the President.

The Yuan dollar mentioned above continued to dominate the market after the death of Yuan Shih-kai. During this period of thirteen years the

government never tried to issue any new coins for circulation. A number of commemoration dollars may be listed as follows:

- 1918—The Feng Kuo-chang dollar, in commemoration of his election as the president of the Republic. (368)
- 1918—The Tuan Ch'i-juan dollar, in commemoration of the Armistice of the World War, (372-373)
- 1921—The Hsu Shih-chang dollar, in commemoration of his election as president of the Republic. (369)
- 1923—The Dragon-and-phoenix dollar, issued by Marshal Chang Tso-lin in commemoration of the marriage of Hsuan-tung, the abdicated boy emperor of the Ch'ing dynasty. (374)
- 1923—The Ts'ao Kun dollar, in commemoration of his election as the president of the Republic. The President appeared in full military uniform. (370-375)
- 1924—The Ts'ao Kun dollar, in commemoration of his promulgation of the Permanent Constitution of the Republic. The bust was in civil costume. (371-376)
- 1928—The Chang Tso-lin dollar, in commemoration of his resuming the generalissimoship of the land and naval forces of the Chinese Republic. He was in full military uniform. (378)
- 1928—The Chang Tso-lin dollar, for the same occasion. He was in civil costume. (377)
- 1929—The Sun Yat-sen dollar, in commemoration of the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Nanking. The Father of the Chinese Republic appeared in western costume. (383)

Since the establishment of the National Government in Nanking, the popular Yuan Shih-kai dollar was rivalled by the Chung-san dollar. Another name for this new currency was the Sun Yat-sen dollar, from the small bust of the national hero in the centre of one face. This was issued in large quantities intending to replace the old money.

In 1932, another Chung-san dollar was issued, with a big bust of Sun Yat-sen on one face and a Chinese sailing vessel on the other. For some delicate reasons, the new dollar was withdrawn after being placed on the market for one day. (384,394)

During the last twenty-five years, the energy of the provincial mints had been devoted to the issue of subsidiary coins. Officially the 10-cent and the 20-cent pieces consisted of silver 800 fine, while the dollar was 900 fine. These coins could be sold from the mint at 110 cents for the dollar and still show a profit. Moreover, these auxiliary money were coined freely by each local government and its quality degenerated. They became popular with the smaller money-changers because of the margin between the rate of issue and the intrinsic value, and because of the petty speculation permitted by the margin of value. At first, the provincial authority attempted to maintain the poor quality coins at the same rate of value as the silver **yuan** but ultimately this attempt failed, with the result that the price fluctuated with the quality, the weight, and with other circumstances. Among the subsidiary coins issued by the local authorities, those minted by Kwantung (395-405) enjoyed the widest circulation and held a pretty constant price of approximately 120 cents to one silver **yuan**. In 1924, the Fukien coins (410) were reduced to one-fourth of their face value.

Among the provincial silver coinage, none was more confusing than that of the Province of Szechwan. The province had two official mints situated at Chengtu and Chungking. As soon as the revolution broke out in 1911, the mints destroyed the old dragon mold and the Han coins, already mentioned above, were issued by the Military Government. The most significant difference between the coins from the two mints lies with the character **Yin**, meaning silver, in which the Chengtu coins used a horizontal stroke for the two dots. For the next quarter of a century, the province issued the Han currency without changing the date (1912) that appeared on the coin. During this period, the province was controlled by several petty war-lords. They each issued the Han coins of their own and the quality of the silver differed enormously. The provincial coins were called the mint issue while those of private mints were called the miscellaneous issues. Although the designs of these coins looked all alike, yet expert money-changers in the street could notice at a glance the differences of the characters inscribed

on various issues. The value of the private issues varied according to their quality.

In 1933, the Red Army of China made its historic march into Szechwan and Shensi, where they set up a Chinese Soviet Republic. New currencies were issued and among them the silver coins issued in 1934 enjoyed the greatest popularity. Owing to lack of adequate equipments, the coins were poorly pressed and the design varied slightly with each mint. (428-445) The 20-cent piece was not so popular as the silver dollar because the Soviet government encouraged the circulation of linen money which was the first of its kind in the history of Chinese currency. (446-450)

On November 5, 1935, the Chinese National Government staged a drastic currency reform. All silver money were nationalized. The "white metal" coins ceased from circulation. In the winter of the following year, the Chinese Soviet Republic was abolished. And the silver coinage of China came to an end.

VII. Chinese Linen Money.

A complete set of linen money issued by the Chinese Soviet Republic in 1933 is appending to Mr. Cheng's collection. The set consists of five varieties and, as mentioned above, is the first of its kind in the history of Chinese currency. A detailed description of these linen money may be given as follows:

The linen is a rough material produced by native weavers. It measures 15 cm. long and 8 cm. wide.

The design of the five varieties is the same. The front page composes of a star and a fiat on the "Scythe and Hammer" in the middle. The Chinese characters, from the top to the bottom, read as follows:

1. **Ch'uan shih che wu ch'an che chi nien he ch'i lai**, meaning "Arise and be united, the proletariat of the whole globe."
2. **Chan shen sheng eu wei ya cheng fu**, meaning "The Soviet Government of the Provinces of Szechwan and Shensi."
3. **Nung kung yin hang**, meaning "The Bank of Labourers and Farmers."
4. **San ch'uan**, meaning "Three thousand cashes."
5. **I chio san can nien**, 1933.

The background of the front page is composed of the slogans of two government policies, planned out in geometrical design. These read **Tseng chia sheng ch'an**, "to increase production," and **Fa chan ching chi**, "to (carry out) economic development."

The other page of the money is composed of a machine wheel and "3" in the centre. The background of the page is also filled with the two slogans mentioned above, but planned out in a different way. The wheel is said to signify the importance of machine age. "3" means 3,000 cashes.

An oval and a square seal are used to testify the issue of the money. The former is a seal of the Ministry of Finance, bearing two stars and the following characters:

1. **Chung hwa su wei ya kung ho kuo Chwan shen sheng ch'ai cheng wei yuan hui yin**, "Seal of the Financial Committee of the Provinces of Szechwan and Shensi, the Soviet Republic of China."
2. **Kung nung huo pi, pu chieh pu ko**, "Money of Labourers and Farmers, no discount is allowed."
3. **Szu bien shing shih, chiao chia tui huan**, "Made for current use, promised to refund the stated value."

The signature of the Chairman of the Committee, N. L. Dang, in both Chinese and romanization appears at the bottom of the seal, which is always stamped on the front page of the money.

The square seal is that of the bank and is stamped on the back page. It reads **Chwan shen sheng kung nung Yin hang yin**, meaning "The Seal of the Labourers and Farmers' Bank of the Provinces of Szechwan and Shensi."

The first bank note is made of white linen, stamped with both seals. The second is also made of white linen, with only the square seal stamped on the back page. The third is made of blue starched linen, the most popular native fabric in Western China and is stamped with both seals. The fourth

is of the same material as the third, with the square seal stamped on the back page.

Towards the end of 1933, the linen money is said to have become very popular. The demand had been so great that the bank had no time to print the money on both sides and to present it to the Ministry of Finance for countersign. The note appeared on the market with a blank front page. This constitutes the fifth of the set.

In the winter of 1936, the Chinese Soviet Republic was dissolved and the Soviet money had been replaced by the national notes. The Soviet silver and copper coins were preserved for their value as metals, but the linen money was destroyed.

CHENG TE-K'UN.

September 18, 1939
Harvard-Yenching Institute
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Roman Millennium And Its Coins

By DR. JOSEPH P. REICH, Chicago, Ill.

Public games were already an outstanding feature in Roman life during the time of the republic. Their origin was religious and can be traced back to the sibylline books. Later they celebrated great events in the lives of outstanding men, especially the Caesars, or commemorated them after their deaths. In the imperial time, they became more and more entertainments for the people. The Emperors made use of them to gain and preserve the favor of their subjects, according to Juvenal's advice to give the people "panem et circenses" (bread and games).

Among the large number of games, the "ludi saeculares" (centenary games) played a particular role. There were two kinds of centenary games. One was initiated by Augustus; these games were repeated every 100 or 110 years. Those in which we are interested at present were first celebrated in 47 A. D. in honor of the centennial of the city of Rome (founded in 753 B. C.). They were repeated in 147 A. D. and in 248 A. D. The latter date had a particular importance; it was not an ordinary centennial, but the millennium of the city. It is easily understandable that this occasion was celebrated with overpowering pomp and splendor. The Roman Empire once again tried to show to the world and to itself all its power and brilliancy. Nobody realized or wanted to realize that the fundamentals of this proud edifice were already beginning to crack.

Who was the man who at that memorable moment embodied the greatness and power of the World Empire? The third century, at the beginning and end of which stand two powerful personalities, Septimus Severus and Diocletinus, was a century of disorder and dissolution. It was the time of the soldier Emperors, who were raised to power by the legions in all parts of the world and disappeared from the scene, occasionally after a few months or even weeks, many of them meeting with violent death from the hands of their soldiers and at the instigation of their rivals and successors.

Thus it was not the bearer of an old Roman name who reigned over the Roman Empire at the time of the millennium. Philippus I, called the Arab, was born in the city of Bostra in the Roman province of Arabia, which was not identical with the present country of this name. He was probably not better nor worse than most other men who occupied the Roman throne in these times. However, it is difficult to get a true picture of the man on reading the contemporary and later Roman historians. To him we may apply what Schiller wrote about the hero of his greatest drama, "By factions' love and enmity confused, his picture vacillates in history."*

One fact in particular explains the dissension about his character among the historians. He was the first Roman Emperor to show a benevolent attitude toward the Christians, who, before and after his reign, were looked at as enemies of the Empire, nay of mankind. Some writers even asserted, though apparently without sufficient reason, that he became a Christian himself. It is not surprising that his attitude in such an important ques-

* "Von der Parteien Gunst und Hass verwirrt, schwankt sein Charakterbild in der Geschichte."

tion should have influenced the judgment of the historians. Some of the Christian historians are strikingly reserved as to the dark sides of his character, while those who still adhered to the old faith emphasized them with strong indignation. To begin with his descent, some of the reports seem to mirror the personal rancor of the writers. They make him descend "from the evil nation of the Arabs," speak of his "humble" origin, call his father "a very noble leader of brigands." The fact is that his native town played an outstanding role as a commercial and even cultural center so that Philippus did not probably belong to a tribe of desert robbers; besides,



Emperor Philippus I



Emperor Philippus II



Empress Marcia Otacilia Severa

there are other reasons that speak for his coming from a family of higher standing. On the other hand, there are a few writers who mention not at all or only very reservedly the criminal way he rose to the imperial power. There is no doubt that he as commander of the guard treacherously aroused the soldiers with discontent and anger against the Emperor Gordianus III; this led to mutiny and the assassination of the Emperor, whereupon Philippus obtained the supreme power. His reign was filled with external wars, with conclusions of treaties which were broken later, and with complaints of the provinces about oppression and heavy taxes. Otherwise he was an efficient ruler and did much for the capital, particularly as to sanitary improvements.

This was the man who celebrated the *ludi saeculares* at the 1000th anniversary of Rome. The celebration consisted as usual of processions, singing of hymns, scenic performances, chariot races, and fights of gladiators. The part, however, that seems to have made the greatest impression and surpassed in brilliance all that had been seen on former occasions, was the exhibition and hunting of a previously unheard of number of wild and

tame animals in the amphitheatre. Philippus' predecessor had brought together 32 elephants, 10 elks, 10 tigers, 60 tame lions, 30 tame leopards, 10 hyenas, one rhinoceros, one hippopotamus, 10 archlions (?), 10 giraffes, 20 wild donkeys, 40 wild horses, and "innumerable" other beasts. All of them Philippus presented for the games. Never had Rome seen such a spectacle, never had the mob of the metropolis been given such an opportunity to satisfy their lust for blood. This part of the festival accordingly was the only which was commemorated on coins. The long series of coins



Rhinoceros



Lion



Fallow Deer



Antelope



Roman She-Wolf



Temple

of Philippus, his wife Otacilia Severa, and their son Philippus II commemorating the *ludi saeculares* show a nice zoological exhibition. One sees lions, hippopotamuses, antelopes, deer and other animals. The pictures are a little rough, but so naturalistic that in most cases it is easy to recognize the animal represented on the coin. These coins show how the whole globe had to contribute to the splendor of the Empire and to the pleasures of its capital.

The representations on a few other coins have a more general or symbolic character. They show the Roman she-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome; a column and a temple. The legends are "SAECLARES AVGG., MILLIARIUM SAECLVLM or SAECLVLM NOVVM!"

There is another coin that commemorates the millennium and might have been considered a portent of events to come. It bears the name of Uranius Antoninus, a man who, during Philippus' reign, rose as an usurper in Syria. At the time when Philippus displayed all the splendor of his power in the capital dark clouds gathered at the horizon and forboded the tempest to which he was to succumb. The discontent which had grown more and more in the provinces and in part of the army led to mutinies and the rise of usurpers. Philippus sent a trustworthy man, the senator Decius, to the center of the military rebellion to restore order. The soldiers, however, elected this man Emperor in the place of Philippus. When the latter received the news he gathered the legions that still adhered to him and marched against Decius and his troops. The two armies met at Verona; Philippus was killed in the battle. In Rome, his son and co-ruler Philippus II was murdered by the soldiers. The senate voted the condemnation of memory of the father, mother and son. No centennial games were ever celebrated again.

Coin Hunting In Mexico

(A paper presented to the Cincinnati Convention of the A. N. A.)

By JOHN T. ROBERTS, Denver, Colo.

Being a collector of Mexican Revolutionary coins, a trip to the City of Mexico opened vistas of a happy hunting ground in which every other native held out a hoard of the coins that so intrigue me. So this is just another hunting story.

The first development was that neither the city directory or either of the two telephone directories listed dealers. Thru a call at the National City Bank, I met a most obliging junior officer who had picked up a half dozen coppers of these issues and who wanted to know more about them. Later he received a copy of Howland Wood's excellent handbook and I hope he has become a real collector.

The purchase of a current Mexican gold piece at the bank involved a calculation which took in both the rate of exchange and the gold market of the day. It seemed queer to buy a current coin with stamped value for P6.72.

Then a most carefully worded letter was sent to one of the foremost collectors in the city, inquiring about the coin buying possibilities. He replied that there were no dealers known to him. Right here I want to say that any collector visiting this city is more than welcome to see any or all of my collection.

Hearing that coins were sometimes offered at the "Thieves' Market" four of us went on a scouting trip, greatly to the disgust of our aristocratic licensed guide. Outwardly, at least, this is just a market of the poor where one centavo (1/5 cent) will buy a small, overripe banana, a cigarette or nine very poor matches twisted in a tiny square of newspaper.

One display case (an old packing box) was tastefully covered with ancient newspapers and had an unusual display of often used shelf hardware; the kind that is found on the city dump or in the ruins of a burned house. To keep this display at its best, it was covered with a dust cloth, removed when a customer showed sufficient interest.

And in one corner was a small handful of my revolutionary treasures. Having no common language did not help the transaction, but I managed to get about twenty fair coppers for half the asking price.

For several days following this haul, our hunting was in vain, and then I spotted a dingy silver piece in one corner of the window of a second hand leather goods store. In passing, it should be noted that the Mexican style of Merchandising is to stick to one line. As a result the main streets are lined with tiny cubicles in which just one class of goods is offered. I suspect a person foolhardy enough to open a modern chain drug store would be shot the next morning. I like the Mexican style.

The proprietor and I did poorly on language until a stray German word gave me cue. From then on we had a grand time for my fifty year old high school German was far better than the eight Mexican cuss words so gleefully acquired in Sonora.

A word to his assistant, and about thirty pounds of assorted coins, in a half dozen little boxes were spread out for inspection. It was a grand hodge podge of all metals, all countries and all conditions. Conspicuous in this medley was a considerable quantity of good U. S. gold of the regular issues. Our linguistic bridge would not carry the load of finding out what he was trying to do with this.

He had a very fair lot of Morelos copper dollars, mostly 1812, and I made a satisfactory deal for the best of these. Our guide, brushed to one side in this transaction, had a bad time watching me deal in large sums (Mexican) with a German Jew. He knew he could not come back later and get his accustomed ten percent.

From here on the hunting was poor, but I am going back again next month. It's lots of fun for the exchange rate is 5 to 1 and anything you get is cheap.

Money in circulation, for the first time, has passed the \$100 per capita mark.

Contents of a Civil War Period Church Collection

Shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter a general business depression set in. Banks in the west failed for lack of ready cash and those in the east because they were afraid to let the hard money they did have outside their vaults. By the end of 1861, New York banks suspended specie payments and the banks elsewhere soon followed suit.

Since the banks of the west performed practically no function except that of issuing notes, it naturally followed that once specie payments were discontinued and the notes discredited, there could be no banking business. The few available greenbacks were quickly forced out of circulation by more or less worthless wild-cat paper;—metallic money was hoarded.

The various articles considered suitable for circulation as money were usually such as were found on the collection plate of a Chicago church on Thanksgiving day, 1862. The collection consisted of:

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Two-dollar bill | ..... | \$ 2.00 |
| 11 | One-dollar bills | ..... | 11.00 |
| 9 | Fifty-cent postal currency | ..... | 4.50 |
| 16 | Twenty-five cent postal currency | ..... | 4.00 |
| 19 | Ten-cent postal currency | ..... | 1.90 |
| 16 | Five-cent postal currency | ..... | .80 |
| 1 | Patent postage stamp | ..... | .10 |
| 2 | Ten-cent postage stamps | ..... | .20 |
| 3 | Five-cent postage stamps | ..... | .15 |
| 25 | Three-cent postage stamps | ..... | .75 |
| 12 | One-cent postage stamps | ..... | .12 |
| 3 | Silver dimes | ..... | .30 |
| 5 | Silver half dimes | ..... | .25 |
| 2 | Three-cent pieces | ..... | .06 |
| 9 | New coppers | ..... | .09 |
| 4 | Old coppers | ..... | .04 |
| 4 | Grain inspection tickets | ..... | .40 |
| 1 | Joliet bank ticket | ..... | .25 |
| 4 | Walker omnibus tickets | ..... | .20 |
| 25 | Chicago railroad tickets | ..... | 8.75 |
| 1 | Chicago railroad ticket | ..... | .15 |
| 2 | Railroad tickets with 4 holes | ..... | .20 |
| 2 | Railroad tickets with 3 holes | ..... | .30 |
| 2 | Railroad tickets with 2 holes | ..... | .30 |
| 1 | S. T. X. Bitters ticket | ..... | .00 |
| Total | | | \$36.81 |

It is interesting to note that the above list includes an encased postage stamp but no Civil War tokens or store cards. Evidently tokens did not come into general circulation in Chicago until later in the war.

—LEE F. HEWITT.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIST AVAILABLE.

The following is a complete list of the available back numbers of The Numismatist. Price 25-cents each, or if ten or more are ordered 20-cents each. Send orders to the Business Manager.

1894—May, June, July, August, October, November, December.

1895—March, April, June, July, September, October, November, December.

1896—February, May, June, July, August, September, December.

1897—March, Nov.-December. (The last listed are single numbers carrying both dates.)

- 1898—February, April, June, August, September, October.
 1899—April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
 1900—None.
 1901—September.
 1902—None.
 1903—None.
 1904—February, March.
 1905—None.
 1906—October, November.
 1907—September.
 1908—January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, Oct.-November (one number carrying both dates), December.
 1909—February, March, April, May, June, July, August, Sept.-Oct. (one number carrying both dates), December.
 1910—January, February, April, June, September.
 1911—February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
 1912—January, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
 1913—April, May, June, November.
 1914—June, July, September, October, December.
 1915—January, February, March, April, May, June, July, September, December.
 1916—January, February, July, August, September, November, December.
 1917—February, March, April, May.
 1918—None.
 1919—July, August, September, October, November.
 1920—May, June, September, October, December.
 1921—February, March, May, June, July, September, October, November, December.
 1922—April, May, June, July, September, October.
 1923—January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, December.
 1924—July, December.
 1925—March, June, November, December.
 1926—January, February, March, April, June, August, September, October, November.
 1926—JULY—THE BRYAN NUMBER—Price \$1.00. (Only 4 copies available).
 1927—May, June, August, September, October, December.
 1928—February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, November, December.
 1929—February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
 1930—January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
 1931—January, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
 1932—February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
 1933—All issues available. (Only 2 February's).
 1934—February, May, July, September, October, November, December.
 1935—March, May, June, July, August, November, December.
 1936—March, April, May, June, July, August, September, November, December.
 1937—February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
 1938—All issues available.
 1939—All issues available but April.
 1940—January, May, June, August, September, October, November, Dec.
 1941—All issues available.
 1942—All issues except January.

(Note: The stock of early issues is very small, some of which there are only one, two or three copies on hand, so first come, first served.)

The Japanese Way

In North China the Japs evaluated going concerns at the "old value" (before deflation of the Chinese currency). With the value of the currency down to next to nothing, the book value of the company is likewise slight. The Japs match the book value with double the amount of printing press yen, declare themselves in as controlling partners (with two-thirds interest) of the "joint Sino-Jap company."

This, the Japs say, is not confiscation.

In other instances, the owners of the companies concerned have fled for their lives from the Jap army—or have been killed in the war. Such companies, of course, are "abandoned," and as such are taken over by the army.

Techniques Improved

In their recent southern campaigns the Japs have made improvements in their technique.

An American banker in Hongkong told me that shortly after moving in, the Japs had "devalued" the Hongkong dollar. Before, the dollar was roughly equivalent to the yen in value. The new rate is two Hongkong dollars for one yen. The banker told me that there was talk of making three Hongkong dollars equal to one yen.

This means that when Japs buy into Hongkong companies, it will cost Tokyo just one-third as much printing press currency as before.

The same sort of story was related to me by an American banker from Bangkok. The Bangkok baht was worth one and one-half yen before the war. The Jap, "by a special treaty" with Thailand, reduced the baht one-third in value, making it equal to one yen.

To cap it, the Jap government then made a fairly large "loan" to Thailand for the "stabilization of Thai currency." Thai residents tell me this Jap "loan" consisted of Thai notes printed in Japan. Thus the cost of a loan of 1 million of bahts was the cost of printing these notes. With this "loan" Japan will be able to buy into Thai companies, get Thai rice and tobacco for the cost of a few reams of not very high grade paper and several gallons of ink.

Repeated in Singapore

The situation in Singapore is identical. There, Japs have declared that the Straits (Singapore) dollar is now worth one yen, or about half its former value.

In addition, the Jap finance ministry has issued notes of its own for use in Singapore. These are green in color, roughly the size of an American dollar. They read, "The Japanese Government promises to pay the bearer on demand, one dollar." It doesn't say what kind of a dollar, Straits dollar, American dollar or what. The Jap barber on board the ship which brought repatriated Americans to Portuguese East Africa, received a few and quickly got rid of them—passed them on to his customers.

In addition, the Jap army continues to print its own military notes for use throughout the areas it occupies. Whenever it needs supplies, the army has the money to pay. Though the money has no backing except that of the bayonet, the natives accept it from the soldiers, seemingly without hesitation. I have personally seen natives, however, refuse to accept it from civilians. I have heard that this was quite the usual practice, except in localities where the army notes are required for payment of fees and for purchase of goods licensed for sale by the Jap military.

The Japs, therefore, may legally buy out southeastern Asia at cut rates.

By "buying in" and the taking over of "abandoned" and "bankrupt" and "enemy" industry, the Japs plan to take over the bulk of the profitable light industries, such as cotton spinning, phosphate rock, copra, weaving, palm oil, and cigarette and match manufacture.

Rumors are going the rounds among Japan's seamen (active in the yen "black market" racket) that the value of the U. S. dollar after "Japan wins the war" will be cut to one-eighth its pre-war value in terms of the yen.

—RAY CROMLEY in "The Wall Street Journal."

"An 1804"

By DUDLEY BUTLER, New York City.

"Well, Ben," said Mrs. Oliver to her husband "it looks as if we were cooked. It does seem a shame that we should have to lose the farm that we have worked so hard for just because we can't raise \$900.00. The place is worth every cent of \$3,000.00 now that we have improved it. And to think of its being foreclosed for a measly \$900.00. Of course it is really \$984.00 because we owe one year's interest and taxes. Couldn't you get the \$84.00 some way?"

"It isn't just the \$84.00" replied her husband. "It's the mortgage itself. As you know it runs out and I just can't get the loan replaced. You know Judson who holds it is a stock holder in every bank in the county and those in which he does not hold stock he is just as strong with the management on account of his political connections. He won't let them give me the money. He wants to get the property. He is in the foreclosing business, always was. He'll get the place for \$984.00 and resell it for \$2500.00. It's a good system, for him." He rose from the table and went slowly out into the fields, stopping at the barn long enough to collect a hoe and a rake.

At supper time he reappeared and sat down at the table. Neither of them spoke for some time. At length Mr. Oliver said, "I found something this afternoon while I was hoeing in the potato field."

He held out a discolored disc of dark metal. The earth still clung to it in places but his wife could still see the design, a spread eagle, and the date—1804.

"Well, I got a dollar out of it anyway," he remarked.

"It is still good?" inquired Mrs. Oliver. "It looks pretty old and maybe they don't use that sort of dollar these days."

"Oh, it's good all right, even if it is an old one. Any money the U. S. Government ever issued is good. Why I know a man who—"

At that moment the door opened and Mr. Judson entered. As we know Mr. Judson was the holder of the mortgage and it was in regard to it that he had paid the Olivers a visit. After the usual greetings he came directly to the point.

"How about the mortgage, Mr. Oliver, had you any plan in your mind regarding it?"

"No, to be honest, I have not. I can't get the loan renewed and I haven't got \$84.00 to pay back taxes and interest. You know the season has been bad and you couldn't give your stuff away. The bottom fell out of the potato market and the same thing with strawberries. We've had doctors' bills too. But can't you give me some more time? Things ought to change. We are due for a break after such a run of hard luck."

"No, I just can't do it," returned Judson. "I need money myself. I have obligations to meet as well as you and I don't see just what I can do except to foreclose you. I'm sorry but you see how it is. Other people make me pay and I just have to protect myself."

His eyes wandered about and at last fell on the old silver dollar which lay on the table. "What have you got there?" he asked.

"Oh just an old silver dollar I dug up in the potato field this afternoon," replied Oliver.

Judson took the coin to the sink and washed off the rest of the dirt which had adhered to it. "Well! Well! Sure enough it's an old dollar, dated 1804. Sort of curious. I like these old pieces. Tell you what I'll do, I'll give you \$1.50 for it."

Like many other collectors Judson did not like to have his "hobby" known and no one in the neighborhood suspected that he was a collector and thoroughly conversant with the value of early American coins.

"No," replied Oliver. "I think I'll keep it. Sort of have an idea it may change my luck."

"Oh don't be an idiot" returned Judson "it didn't cost you anything and this \$1.50 is clean profit. Tell you what, I'll give you \$2.00." He held out two one dollar bills.

"No, don't want to sell it. Have a sort of hunch it's going to change my luck."

So the interview terminated and Judson took his departure after again

telling Oliver that although he deeply regretted it it would be necessary for him to start foreclosure proceedings at once.

After he had gone Mrs. Oliver reproached her husband for not having let Judson have the coin. "Why didn't you let him have it? I'm sure \$2.00 was a good price for it. He wanted it and I could see he was sore when you would not let him have it. Perhaps he would have given us more time. Now you have annoyed him and he won't be inclined to be easy on us. I think that was a very foolish move on your part."

"I can't help it. I have a sort of 'hunch' that dollar is going to bring us luck and I'm not going to part with it. And anyway it would not have made any difference in his attitude. He wants this place and he would try to get it no matter whether I let him have the dollar or not."

Mrs. Oliver sighed. There was no use in trying to argue with Ben when his mind was set.

A couple of weeks passed and up to the end of that time nothing more was heard about the foreclosure. Instead Judson called in person, just a friendly sort of call.

He talked about the weather, the crops, and the political situation, but the mortgage was not mentioned. Just before leaving he again brought up the subject of the silver dollar.

"Now look here Oliver, I'll tell you the truth. I would like to get that silver dollar you have, and I'll tell you why. Everyone has their funny ideas, their fancies, and I have mine. I want that dollar for this reason. I have a dollar struck in the year in which I was born. One of the year in which my father was born. One of the year in which my grandfather came into the world. But I have not got one for my great grandfather. He was born in 1804 and that's why I want it. I have never been able to get one. Now listen, I'll give you fifty dollars for it. Here's the money." He held out five crisp ten dollar bills.

"No I don't want to sell it," replied Oliver. "I'm dead sure that dollar is going to bring me luck."

"Oh for Heaven's sake don't be such a fool, you admit yourself you're dead busted and you turn down a chance to pick \$50.00 right out of the gutter."

"Can't help it. I'm dead sure that dollar's going to bring me luck, the more you try to get it the more 'sot' I get in my opinion not to sell it. I wouldn't take \$100.00."

"Now listen Oliver," said Judson, "you're a pretty tough egg when you get your back up. I can see that and I'm a fool to argue with you. I have told you frankly why I want it and, now here's my last and best offer—\$200.00."

"Nothing doing, but as you seem to be so awful anxious to get a hold of that old piece of junk I'll make you my best offer. Come around with a duly signed and witnessed receipt for the mortgage and it's yours, now that's my last word."

Judson looked as if he were about to have a fit of apoplexy. He cast one withering glance at Oliver and turning on his heel got into his car and drove off.

A few days later he reappeared. He looked a little sheepish. "Oliver" he began "I suppose you think I am just a plain nut, but when I get a fancy I don't like to disappoint myself. I want that dollar for just the foolish and sentimental reason I told you. Here's your satisfaction piece for the mortgage. Now give me the dollar."

Oliver handed over the coin and after a few casual remarks Judson took his departure.

Later in the day Judson boarded a train for New York. Having reached the metropolis he repaired at once to the office of a well known coin dealer, with whom he had had business relations on one or two previous occasions. He came at once to the point.

"I've got something here for you. Just cast your eye on that baby. An 1804 dollar in good condition. Yours for \$2,000.00. You can sell it over the telephone for \$3,000.00. As you know the last one sold for \$2500.00 two or three years ago and all early Americans have gone up a lot since then."

The dealer took the coin, from which all traces of dirt had been removed, and placed it under a powerful microscope. "Looks phony" he remarked after a careful inspection.

"What rot! Why it was dug up about three weeks ago on a farm near where I live. I was there myself the day it was found. I saw it when it was covered with mud and as black as your hat. It must have been in the ground for years."

"We'll apply the acid test," remarked the dealer. He produced a spirit lamp and a small blow pipe. Having lighted the lamp he applied the flame to the number "4" of the date.

After a few moments the "4" detached itself from the face of the coin and fell on the table leaving a smooth surface where the number had been.

"What the —" began Judson.

"Quite simple," said the dealer, "it's an old trick. Someone has taken an 1803 dollar which as you know is not rare and sells for about \$6.00. It is the same design as the 1804 the only difference is the date. The number three is 'buffed' off and on the blank surface is soldered a '4' which has been cut by a die sinker. It takes an awfully good die sinker to do it, but it can be and is done."

"But I've told you it was dug up and the condition it was in."

"True, but let any silver coin lie in powdered sulphur for a couple of weeks and it will be as black as the ace of spades. Let me think a moment. What was the name of the man who sold it to you?"

"Benjamin Oliver."

"Let me do some telephoning" said the dealer, "there is just a bare chance I can get a line on him. I'll call up old Hans Muller—he knows every die sinker that ever worked in New York." He went into a booth and after a short conversation rejoined Judson.

"Just as I thought. I asked Muller if he knew a die sinker named Oliver and he knew him at once. Said he had worked with him years ago. He told me that about a month or six weeks ago that this Oliver had been in to see him and on the strength of their old friendship had asked permission to do some work in Muller's work shop at night, when he would not be in the way. Worked for several evenings. Seemed to be fussing with some coins. Well that's your answer."

"The cheat," cried Judson. "I'll have him in court for this. Why he took me for over \$900.00."

"Not a chance," replied the dealer. "You tried to put one over on him and he put one over on you. He is not a dealer. He did not guarantee the piece. It's a case of 'caveat emptor' let the purchaser beware. You would not have a leg to stand on in a court of law. But take a little piece of advice. The next time you try to buy an 1804 dollar take a blow pipe with you."

THE RE-ENGRAVED 1939 JEFFERSON NICKEL.

This is probably news to a great many collectors of nickels but the truth is that the 1939 Jefferson nickel was reengraved in the early part of the year. Sometime before February 21, 1939 the words MONTICELLO and the words FIVE CENTS were quite weak and the mint decided to develop a new hub to strengthen these two or three words.

Before this new hub was completed the old hub was cut over thru MONTICELLO and FIVE CENTS. How many were made is strictly a guess, however, to give collectors an idea of how few are to be found may be interested in a few figures.

During the past two months I have had many collectors searching for this nickel and up to the present (12) have been found. Here is a chance to do something during the day. I would greatly appreciate fellow members to let me know if any are found and the amount.

I quote a letter from the U. S. Mint written to me September 18, 1939, as follows: "Please be advised that a new hub was completed of the Reverse Jefferson Nickel with a slight increase in weight of MONTICELLO and FIVE CENTS February 21, 1939. Since that date all the dies have been drawn from the new hub. No change has been made in the hub since February 21, 1939." Signed by Paul J. Dowd, acting superintendent.

Thank you for replies.

—Malcolm Chell-Frost,
35 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

A. N. A. Officers Pay Tribute To Frank G. Duffield

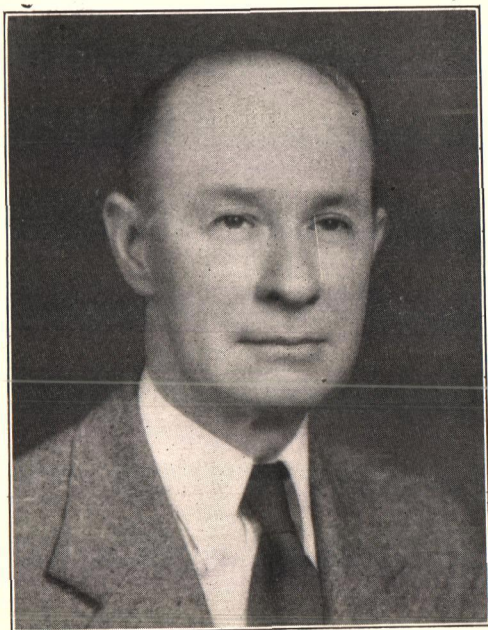
"For twenty-seven years, from the period of the first World War until well into the second World War, a great American has served the American Numismatic Association truly and well as Editor and Business Manager of our Numismatist.

"When we consider that this most remarkable contribution to the constructive work accomplished by our Association, followed a series of years of active participation in the executive matters of the Association, which culminated in his presidency from 1913 to 1915, it will be realized that he has given practically a lifetime of distinguished service to the Association.

"Soft spoken, naturally retiring, every inch of him a gentleman, his ideals for the American Numismatic Association and for the Numismatist were always of the very highest and he was never satisfied with inferior results or workmanship.

"He was indefatigable in his work which was ably shown by the prompt and regular manner in which the Numismatist appeared month after month throughout the years.

"Blessed with a very fine working knowledge of many of the fields of numismatics, he contributed in original research, and he used his very extensive knowledge unstintingly in his editing. As the years pass, we hope



Frank G. Duffield.

that we may be fortunate to have others who will contribute as much to our Association as has Frank G. Duffield. It would be difficult to believe that we would ever find a man who would contribute more.

"Mrs. Duffield and his daughter should not be forgotten when we pay our words of respect to Mr. Duffield, as they were his constant companions and unquestionably aided him greatly by their understanding and in the considerable additional help which they were able to give from time to time. They, along with Mr. Duffield, having attended most Conventions of the

Association, are well known to a great body of the members of the Association.

"While Mr. Duffield has felt it necessary to relinquish the Editorship and Business Managership of the Numismatist, his monumental work for the Association can never be forgotten. We know there will be many active ways in which he can still be of great service to our Association.

"It was most fitting that at our Convention in Cincinnati Frank G. Duffield should have been made an honorary member of our Association."

—J. D. FERGUSON, President.

"The resignation of Frank G. Duffield, as Editor and Business Manager of the Numismatist, was accepted by the Board of Governors with sincere regret. His service to our Association during the past twenty-seven years was one of the basic factors contributing to our present success. His retirement is a personal loss to each of us. All honor and respect to a grand man who, through good years and bad, consistently and faithfully labored for the best interests of the Association."

—V. L. BELT, Member, Board of Governors.

"I know of no one who has so unselfishly contributed his time and energy to service in behalf of our organization. Under his capable direction, he was able to greatly stimulate interest in numismatics both inside and outside of the Association."

—V. B. CHAMBERS, Member, Board of Governors.

"The retirement of Frank Duffield after so many years of successful administration of the Numismatist, is an event of real importance in American Numismatic circles. My relations with him, extending over some 15 years, were always of the pleasantest, and I had come to admire greatly the efficient and modest way in which he carried on month after month and year after year.

"All of us interested in the welfare of our magazine, will feel that Frank Duffield raised the quality of the Numismatist considerably, and has left on it an impress of fine character."

—SHEPARD POND, Member, Board of Governors.

"YE OLD FAITHFUL Frank Duffield—The Backbone of the A. N. A.

"How could we possibly get along without our own faithful Ex-Pres.-Manager and Editor? That was the prevailing problem in the days since 1923 when I served the A. N. A. as Board-Member—Chairman of Board, and later President of our Association.

"I am mighty glad we held on to you this long, and that never a word of disanction between our offices during these 18 years of cooperative A. N. A. Welfare.

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—NELSON T. THORSON, Member, Board of Governors.

20th Century Fox Picture Co. has recently produced a picture about a coin collector. As far as is known it will be released under the title "Brasher Doubloon." The display stock, etc., used in the Coin Shop Scenes were obtained from S. M. Koeppel of Los Angeles.

Nuremberg Coins And Medals On The Election Of Holy Roman Emperors And Related Matters

(Paper presented to the American Numismatic Association Convention at Philadelphia, Pa.).

By HERBERT J. ERLANGER, New York City.

It is not at all strange that the Free Imperial City of Nuremberg should have struck a great number of coins and medals on the election and coronation of emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, on their entry into the City and on the homage rendered them there, for in many ways the City was specially interested in these matters.

In the first place, the Golden Bull, the fundamental constitutional law of the Empire, promulgated by Emperor Charles IV in 1356, singled out three from the many free imperial cities for special honors in connection with the election of future emperors. It specified that they were to be elected at Frankfort, crowned at Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) and that they were to hold their first diet at Nuremberg. Now while the elections at Frankfort were kept up fairly regularly, the other provisions soon became to be disregarded. Only very few emperors, and none after Ferdinand I in 1531, were crowned at Aachen, and they usually held their first diet wherever convenient. After 1632 when the custom of holding the diet in various free cities, was discontinued altogether and the diet went into perpetual session at Regensburg (Ratisbon), it became very theoretically impossible to hold the diet at Nuremberg and none was held there any more. Concerning the coronation at Aachen, it may be also said that originally it only made the Emperor-Elect German King, whereas he had to be crowned by the Pope in Rome in order to become Holy Roman Emperor. Frederick III was the last emperor to be crowned in Rome in 1452, and later the title King of the Romans, which originally was meant to design the German King before his coronation as Roman Emperor, was used for future Emperors who were crowned while their predecessor was still alive, a custom which became more and more frequent as the crown became quasi hereditary in the Habsburg family. The King of the Romans then became Emperor automatically upon the death of his predecessor without any additional election or coronation.

The second reason why the City of Nuremberg had a special interest in the ceremonies connected with the election of emperors, was the fact that the so-called Holy Insignia of the Empire had been given into the City's safekeeping by Emperor Sigismund in 1423 when it was feared that Budapest (where they were) might be attacked by the Hussites. The Insignia stayed in Nuremberg until the Napoleonic Wars when the danger of an attack by the French caused Emperor Francis II to take them to Vienna. These insignia consisted of 29 items, partly holy relics such as a piece of the true cross, a tooth of St. John the Baptist and the coat of St. John the Evangelist, and partly of implements used for the coronation itself, such as the crown of Charlemagne, his sword and his orb, and a number of vestments which were used for dressing the Emperor during the coronation.

In the 18th Century two medals, a large one and a small one, were struck showing on the obverse the crowned likeness of Emperor Sigismund, and on the reverse a number of the insignia.

The last reason finally, why the City of Nuremberg was specially interested in the procedure surrounding the election of emperors, was the fact that, at least theoretically, the city had to do homage to every new emperor in order to retain its status in the Empire. The free imperial cities were subject to no territorial lord, except to the Emperor himself, and while all other estates, spiritual as well as temporal, were at least theoretically liegemen of the Emperor, there was no proper feudal nexus possible between the cities and the Emperor, and therefore each emperor had to confirm the status of the cities upon his election, and this confirmation was only given after the city had done homage.

Now while in reality all this had become quite unnecessary at a rather early time due to the fact that the Emperor was made to confirm the continuation of their rights to all estates of the Empire even before he was elected, and while it was omitted in many cases, the cities still liked to go through the ceremony of rendering homage because it demonstrated to the neighboring territorial lords that they were subject to none but the Emperor.

These were the reasons why the City of Nuremberg struck so many coins and medals on the election of emperors and related matters.

The first such coin in chronological order was a gold guilder issued in 1570 on the entry of Maximilian II (1562-76) who had been King of the Romans since 1562 and Emperor since 1564, but had come to Nuremberg in 1570 in order to receive homage. With him came his wife, Empress Anna, the daughter of the late Emperor Charles V and hence his first cousin, the Queen of Spain, Anna of Austria, the Emperor's daughter and 4th wife of Philip II of Spain, Queen Elizabeth of France, also his daughter, and the wife of Charles IX of France, as well as 6 more of the Emperor's 15 children. One thousand of these guilders were given to the Emperor, but they are nevertheless now very rare.

A similar gold guilder to the previous one was struck in 1580 on the expected visit of Emperor Rudolf II, Maximilian's son, who had been King of the Romans since 1575 and was Emperor from 1576 to 1611. He was expected in 1580 for a meeting of the Council of the Electors, but he did not come. The coin consequently is extremely rare.

A further similar gold guilder was struck on the visit of Emperor Matthias and his wife Anna, who visited Nuremberg immediately after their coronation in Frankfurt. Matthias had intended to hold his first diet in Nuremberg, but the City refused the honor fearing that the diet would be a rather stormy affair since Matthias was far from popular among the estates and had been elected only with great difficulties.

One thousand of these guilders were presented to the Emperor and five hundred to the Empress, who turned out to be a souvenir hunter and asked for some little piece of the insignia which however, was most respectfully refused. The embarrassed City Councillours pointed out that they had sworn an oath to keep the insignia intact and besides if one started once to cut little pieces off them where might that not lead to.

Ferdinand II (1619-1637) became Emperor at the outbreak of the 30 Years-War. The Protestant City of Nuremberg no doubt regarded the accession of the militantly Catholic emperor with great apprehensions. While the Council was politic enough never to break with him, and while we find his picture on many coins, and even on a medal of 1622, no coin or medal was struck in honor of his accession, nor did he ever come to visit the town.

The same is true of his son, Ferdinand III, who reigned from 1637 to 1657. There are coins and medals with his likeness, particularly one very large specimen of 1650 on the ratification of the Westphalian Treaty, which took place in Nuremberg on June 16 of that year. But there are none on his accession, nor did he visit the town any more than his father did. At the ratification ceremonies he was represented by the Prince of Piccolomini. His son, Ferdinand IV, was elected King of the Romans in 1653 at Regensburg and that city struck a ducat on the occasion, but there is no similar piece of Nuremberg. Ferdinand IV died before his father and so never became emperor.

His successor was Leopold I (1658-1705), sometimes called Leopold the Hogmouth, and here for the first time again we find a gold guilder on his visit to the City which took place in the same year in which he was elected. The coin bears the good wishes of the City and a very flattering portrait of Leopold, but there are no medals, which is doubtless due to the devastating consequences of the 30 Years-War which had ended but a few years earlier.

Joseph I, Leopold's oldest son, was crowned King of the Romans in 1690 while his father was still alive, and this was done on account of the danger in which the Empire was at the time both from the Turks and the French.

There are no commemorative coins or medals on that event, but when Joseph I actually succeeded his father in 1705 as Emperor, the City struck a medal bearing its good wishes. On the edge of this medal we find a biblical quotation from the book of Genesis "Proceed unto Joseph and do whatever he bids you," a very apt piece of flattery indeed, if we consider that in this same year 1705 Nuremberg's powerful neighbour, the Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria, found his country and his capital occupied by the Emperor be-

cause he had followed the bidding of Louis XIV of France rather than that of Joseph.

The 18th Century loved medals and Nuremberg was richer in medallists than it had never been since the time of the Renaissance. So when the election and coronation of Charles VI came around in 1712, we find more than a dozen pieces as well as a golden ducat bearing the congratulations of the city with many classical and biblical quotations.

The 18th Century was also very fond of ceremony, and like all periods of decline, it tried to preserve that which was rapidly vanishing by elaborately proving to the world that it still existed at least in form, if not in substance. So Charles VI came to Nuremberg immediately after his coronation at Frankfort, and received homage with all the pomp and circumstance imaginable. A large number of medals have preserved for us these momentous happenings—the various arches of triumph, the scene of the citizens rendering homage to the enthroned Emperor surrounded by his dignitaries, and even the fireworks presented on this memorable occasion. Charles VI died in 1740 and with him the House of Habsburg became extinct. The greater part of his life had been devoted to the insurance of his succession to his oldest daughter, Maria Theresia, who was married to the deposed Duke of Lorraine, now Grand Duke of Tuscany, Francis Stephen. But no sooner was Charles dead than a most embarrassing gentleman, the Elector Charles Albert of Bavaria, not only claimed but actually invaded Austria, and it soon became apparent that he was but the tool of a far more embarrassing gentleman, Frederick II of Prussia, who had designs of his own on the Austrian province of Silesia. As we know, these designs succeeded and Frederick the Great got and kept Silesia, whereas Charles Albert received nothing but his election to the Imperial dignity. In 1742 he was elected unanimously—although in the absence of the King—Elector of Bohemia, the other electors claiming that there was no such person. Possibly, just possibly, there was a Queen, Marie Theresia, but a Queen could not be an elector *per debilitatem sexus*. And while the Habsburgs have never acknowledged his election, and while very possibly Archduke Otto to this day refers to Charles VII as the Elector of Bavaria, for the rest of the Empire the unbelievable happened. For the first time since 1438, a non-Habsburg was Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

The City of Nuremberg was not pleased. Such an archconservative—perhaps even anachronistic—body could not but be embarrassed by such radical innovations. Nevertheless, a ducat and a medal of rather reduced size were issued, both bearing the good wishes of the City on the occasion of the election. This medal shows the Imperial Double Eagle having a shield on its breast that is described by Imhoff as bearing the Imperial arms. In reality, however, this shield is blank and does not show the arms of the house of Bavaria. Evidently, that was more than the City could bring itself to do.

When the Emperor actually came to Nuremberg, we find no trace of homage medals either. There is merely one very rare item in bronze depicting his arrival and stating bleakly in the inscription that it was struck on the arrival of the happiest prince.

The latter was, to say the least, an overstatement. Charles Albert lived but 3 years to enjoy the Imperial Crown and this in constant turmoil. After his death his son had no objection to letting the Crown pass to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who was duly elected in 1745, thereby bringing forth a Nuremberg ducat bearing congratulations, and no less than 5 homage medals, stressing with great agitation and over and over again the perennial fidelity of the City to the House of Habsburg.

The Emperor, by the way, did not appear in person to receive homage but sent in his place the Count of Satzenhofen with whom the City had to be content.

In 1764, shortly before Francis died, his oldest son Joseph II was elected King of the Romans and crowned shortly thereafter. Both of these events brought forth a Nuremberg medal.

Joseph II was succeeded in 1790 by his brother Leopold II. Nuremberg by that time was almost bankrupt, but nevertheless a medal on his coronation was issued announcing that the Bringer of Happiness for this World had appeared.

Nevertheless, times got worse instead of better. Leopold died after but two years and was succeeded in 1792 by his son Francis II, who turned out

to be the last emperor and resigned the Crown of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, 1006 years after it had been first placed on the head of Charlemagne by Pope Leo III.

The coronation of Francis was the occasion for the last coronation medal issued by the City of Nuremberg.

SILVER FOR THE NAZI WAR MACHINE.

The German language paper in Holland, the D. Z. i/d N., reported that the occupation authorities have issued a decree withdrawing all silver coins from circulation. Previously zinc coins had been issued to replace small change including Dutch quarters. The latest decree also applies to the silver half guilder (27c), the guilder (54c) and the "rijksdaaler" (two and a half guilder piece, worth \$1.35).

The banned coins may be exchanged for new zinc or paper currency at all post offices, and at the Netherlands Bank.

—C. L. WALLACE, A. N. A. 5175, N. Y. City.

JUDGE MOSS ENLISTS.

Judge Joseph Moss, Philadelphia, who served so admirably as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee at the Philadelphia and Cincinnati Conventions, is now Captain Joseph Moss, U. S. Army Specialist Corps, and assigned to the Judge Advocate General Department. His address is: New National Guard Armory, 19th & "A" Streets, S. E., Washington, D. C. Good Luck, Captain!

MINT REPORT.

Domestic Coinage for first eight months of 1942.

| | Philadelphia. | San Francisco. | Denver. |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Half Dollars | 27,266,269 | 7,092,000 | 9,260,000 |
| Quarter Dollars | 41,747,254 | 12,480,000 | 11,521,600 |
| Dimes | 84,233,678 | 35,400,000 | 40,383,000 |
| Five-cent nickels | 49,818,600 | | 13,938,600 |
| One-cent bronze | 539,729,800 | 59,510,000 | 162,950,000 |

IOWA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION WELL ATTENDED.

The tenth semi-annual meeting of the Iowa Numismatic Association was held at Hotel Muscatine, Muscatine, Iowa, on October 17 and 18. Seventy-six members registered for the banquet. They were from points as far away as New York, Pennsylvania; and from Missouri, Illinois, and other nearby states.

The speaking program consisted of a dramatized "Story of Money" by Mrs. Merle Nietzel; an illustrated address on "Odd and Curious Mediums of Exchange" by Ernest Moore; and "Ten Years of Coin Collecting" by C. David Pierce.

The business meeting and noon program was followed by an auction of one hundred lots by Clarence Hahn, and bridge for the visiting ladies.

Principal exhibitors were Burton H. Saxton showing large medals, ancient Roman sesterius, and a series of twenty-seven different English crowns; Betty Laurent, small coins of the world; I. N. A. Curator and Librarian, exhibiting donated Iowa items; W. E. Ruebush, Victory Picture Gallery of Queen Victoria coins; D. N. Green, U. S. large cents with a special showing of many varieties; C. David Pierce, U. S. Half Cents, both regulars, originals, and restrikes, large U. S. Cents in proof, uncirculated, and extremely fine condition; U. S. Gold and Proofs; R. T. Neville, Swedish Plate; F. K. Saab, Chinese and Egyptian silver, Siam gold Bullet Money, foreign gold coins and medals, ancient gold, U. S. bills from \$1 to \$50, and U. S. gold, including Stella and Private coinage; Ernest Moore, Odd and Strange money of the world, including China, Bamboo, Ivory, Brass, and Paper, Egyptian glass, India gold, Siam porcelain, Japan paper, silver and ancient, U. S. Fractional Currency Shield, and set of single issues; U. S. gold and Indian relics. One of the outstanding parts of Mr. Moore's exhibit was a frame containing twenty-three genuine autographs of former U. S. Treasurers and Secretaries of the Treasury. Loyd B. Gettys rare U. S. bills from \$1 up to \$100 and including one of the rare U. S. errors, also a set of extremely fine cents and rare U. S. fifty cent and dollar silver.

Waterloo, Iowa was chosen as the site for the Spring 1943 meeting.

—TED HAMMER.

American Numismatic Association



**Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States
May 9, 1912.**

The annual dues and subscription to *The Numismatist* are \$3 a year, payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. For particulars address the General Secretary. The \$3 paid annually by A. N. A. members covers both dues and subscription to *The Numismatist*.

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Report of The General Secretary

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- 9224 A. B. Fitzgerald, Box 296, Charlotte, N. C.
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Life Membership No. 66, V. Leon Belt, P. O. Box 2545, Waterloo, Iowa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received during September, 1942. If no objections are filed prior to December 1, 1942, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will appear published in the November issue of The Numismatist.

- Ferdinand E. Heimberger**, 9245, 1748 N. Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill. Half Dollars. Norton F. Stone, M. Vernon Sheldon.
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Oscar Nielsen, 9249, 1722 19th St. N. W., Apt. 704, Washington, D. C. American and Danish Coins. C. Shirley Leachman, L. F. Dyson.
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Mrs. John Hausner, 9262, 114 West Windsor Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. General. James W. Lee, Jack Showell.
Emil L. Menveg, 9263, P. O. Box 128, Wilmington, Calif. U. S. General. Wm. M. Pearce, M.D., M. Vernon Sheldon.
Josef Reitzel, 9264, 342 Paris St., San Francisco, Calif. Small Cents. Harry Cutler, Lewis M. Reagan.
W. C. Gaddy, 9265, 507 W. 23rd St., Houston, Texas. U. S. Coins. Maurice D. Scharlack, Lewis M. Reagan.
Mrs. Byron O. Stookey, 9266, 27 Penn St., Hatboro, Pa. U. S. Coins. C. G. Buddenhagen, Lewis M. Reagan, Chester Barnes.

Deceased.

- 2183 Wallace H. Cathcart, Cleveland, Ohio.
 6717 Dr. Victor A. Reed, Lawrence, Mass.
 4334 George Requard, Baltimore, Md.

Changes of Address.

- Ventura Coin Club, 8228, from Gary S. Glead, Secy., 920 30th St., Bakersfield, Calif., to Gary S. Glead, Secy., 3309 Fillmore St., Rt. No. 5, Bakersfield, Calif.
 John R. Agurkis, 8561, from 18 Lawrence St., Wakefield, Mass., to 47-42 188th, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 T. J. Barnes, 2385, from Cedar, Iowa, to Liberty Center, Iowa.
 Rev. Frank G. Beardsley, 2194, from 424 2nd St. N. W., Minot, N. Dak., to Zumbrota, Minn.
 Lauren Benson, 4640, from P. O. Box 525, Iowa City, Iowa, to No. 16, Iowa Apts., Iowa City, Iowa.
 Chas. L. Blumenschein, 8300, from 7050 Merrill Ave., Chicago, Ill., to P. O. Box 563, Hollywood, Calif.
 Walter P. Bohler, 3919, from 1680 N. "D" St., Fremont, Neb., to Brush, Colo.
 Chas. N. Boos, 8737, from 2955 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif., to Rt. 1, Mill Valley, Calif.
 C. Bradner Brown, 5882, from 112 McAdoo, Colman Manor, Md., to 114 Forrester St. S. W., Washington, D. C.

- W. M. Carter, 7067, from 6881 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., to Sangree Rd., Box 333, R. D. 4, Mill Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Archie G. Clark, 7460, from Wing Point, Winslow, Wash., to 920 Federal Ave., Seattle, Wash.
- Jac A. Cooper, 8997, from Reed City, Mich., to Hotel Yorba, 4020 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
- Chaplain G. F. Esser, 5488, from Camp Picket, Va., to 314th Inf., A. P. O. 79, Camp Blanding, Fla.
- Dr. Leonard T. Furlow, 8073, from 7330 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, Mo., to University Club Bldg., 305 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
- Dr. O. K. Grier, 7811, from Hotel Lafayette, Long Beach, Calif., to Robinson Hotel Apts., 334 East Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, Calif.
- Sidney J. Haas, 4123, from 1235 Salsipuedes St., Santa Barbara, Calif., to 613-B 17th St., Modesto, Calif.
- Nelson C. Hay, 7790, from 815 24th St., Watervliet, N. Y., to 816 19th St., Watervliet, N. Y.
- George B. Hooper, 8695, from 1813 Sheridan, St. Paul, Minn., to St. Paul Park, Minn.
- Mark C. Housman, 5153, from 158 West 81st St., New York City, N. Y., to 310 West 99th St., New York City, N. Y.
- C. W. McKinney, 7093, from 519 N. Martin, Waukegan, Ill., to Quarters 15, Naval Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.
- A. T. Komada, 3154, from 417 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Calif., to Heart Mountain, Wyo.
- A. H. McDonald, 6645, from P. O. Box 1, Iowa, La., to P. O. Box 296, Iowa, La.
- John Kosior, L. M. 53, from 174 Union St., Fall River, Mass., to 378 Ferry St., Fall River, Mass.
- James D. Miller, 7206, from 215 22nd Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn., to care Margaret Vaughan, Winchester, Tenn.
- (Correction) B. Morgenthau, 5802, from 506 Ft. Washington Ave., New York City, to 310 Riverside Drive, New York City, N. Y.
- George Ogden, 7736, from 5125 Erskine St., Omaha, Neb., to care Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.
- A. Ragland, Jr., 5185, from 312 Magnolia Bldg., Dallas, Tex., to 1824 Republic Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
- William S. Root, 4489, from 68 Adams St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., to 112 Rich Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
- Lt. Col. David L. Robeson, 6583, from Hdqs. 6th, New P. O. Bldg., Chicago, Ill., to Station Hospital, Camp McCoy, Wis.
- Lieut. James O. Sloss, M.C., 7718, from Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., to 82nd Medical Battalion, 12th Armored Division, Camp Campbell, Ky.
- Carval Stotts, 6857, from 919 Gilbert St., Columbus, Ohio, to Odon, Indiana.
- Bert E. Surry, 7751, from 653 Bonaventure Ave. N. E., Atlanta, Ga., to 817 Highland Terrace, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
- Charles Wagner, 7046, from 37-39 61st St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y., to 47-39 40th St., Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y.
- Jos. Everett Ward, 3569, from The Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, Neb., to 819 S. 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

EMPTY THAT PIGGY-BANK.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, urges that thrifty Americans return their coin savings to circulation to ease the production strain on the Mint establishments and at the same time save tons of metals vital to the war by lessening the demands for new coins.

The Director suggested that thrift accumulations of coins be converted into War Savings Stamps and Bonds, freeing the money for business use.

Mint coinage operations have been on a 24-hour-a-day basis for two years, placing an extraordinary burden upon personnel and equipment. More than thirty tons of metal a day passes through the presses at the Philadelphia Mint alone.

Demand is greatest for one-cent pieces, and it is the penny that can be disgorged in greatest quantities from children's banks and sugar bowls, Mrs. Ross believes.

The Director cited a letter received from a former Mint employee now in the Navy. He had read of the critical need for metals in war production and reports of studies being made looking to possible use of plastic coins.

This former guard from the Mint Service told Mrs. Ross he had found enough pennies in bureau drawers and other caches about his home to buy a \$25 War Bond. His and many similar letters have been received at the Mint urging others to trade their coins for stamps.

More than a billion coins of various denominations were turned out by the Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco Mints last year, five times the volume of a few years back.

The increased use of smaller coins is due to such factors as increased popularity of vending machines and entertainment devices, application by many states of sales taxes, to the general increase in business activity, as well as to the accumulation of savings.

The Religious Symbolism of the Coinage of Pescennius Niger

(A paper presented at the Cincinnati Convention of the A. N. A.).

By THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT, New York City.

We all know that the types of coins have often a religious origin, and that on the coins of the Roman Empire, the gods and goddesses are frequently represented. That these divinities changed somewhat with the modifications of religious thought is natural. But there is one small series on which we find a number of types that are almost, if not quite, without parallel, and I am not aware that their significance has ever been discussed in print. At least my friend, Mr. Harold Mattingly, told me he knew of no such discussion.

The coinage is that of the rebel emperor Pescennius Niger, who set himself up against Septimius Severus in 193, and was killed in 194 A. D. He was a general in the East, and minted at Antioch and Alexandria, where he also struck coins with Greek inscriptions, and perhaps at one other mint, which I incline to believe was Caesarea in Cappadocia. (The coin of Aelia Capitolina, or Jerusalem, ascribed to him by de Saulcy, is a forgery, and need not be taken into account). His coins are all relatively rare, gold being of the highest rarity, but specimens of his coinage of silver denarius can occasionally be obtained on the market, although care must be exercised in buying them, since the demand exceeds the supply, and forgers have long been busy in an attempt to remedy this condition, usually by casting from moulds made from genuine coins.

Those familiar with Roman coins recall that in addition to the greater divinities we find a number of personifications of good qualities and powers, which the Romans worshipped and made images of. These powers are usually labelled for us, but have special symbols, attributes and positions, which are not often much varied, on the ordinary coinage. But just as at Alexandria, where the Egyptians tended to mystical thought, we find one great divinity with some of the attributes of others on occasion, on the coinage of Pescennius, we find the personifications, or "abstract divinities," as they are usually called, represented not conventionally, but sometimes with attributes proper to different abstract divinities. The following list is based on the varieties of the coinage described by Cohen, and by Mattingly and Sydenham, with one addition of an unpublished coin in my own collection.

1. BONI EVENTVS. Fides standing, holding two corn ears, but a wreath instead of the basket of fruit we should expect. Faith is here identified or syncretised with Victory. C. 11; M&S 6.
2. CELERI FRUGIFER. Fides standing, holding basket and corn ears. Ceres-Fides. M&S 11.
3. FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortune seated holding branch and wreath, the symbols of Victory. Fortuna-Victoria. C. 26; M&S 24.
4. FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortune holding caduceus and cornucopiae, the emblems of Felicitas, (Fortune usually having a rudder, rather than the caduceus). Fortuna-Felicitas. M&S 28a and b.
5. FORTVNAE REDVC. Fortune holding scales and cornucopiae, symbols of Aequitas or Moneta, or Justice. Since Pescennius called himself Iustus, probably Fortuna-Justitia. C. 25; M&S 30.
6. IVSTITIA AVG. Justice holding globe and scepter, symbols of Providence. Iustitia-Providentia. C. 45, M&S 50.
7. MONETE AVG. Moneta holding scales, and holding the hem of her dress in the characteristic attitude of Hope. Moneta-Spes. M&S 66a and b.
8. ROMAE AETERNAE. Rome seated, holding a cornucopiae and rudder, of Fortuna. Roma-Fortuna. M&S 72.
9. SALVTI AVG. Salus (Health) holding scales and cornucopiae of Justice. Salus-Justitia. C. 65; M&S 78.
10. VICTORIAE AVG. Victory holding cornucopiae, resting hand on hip. Probably Victoria-Fortuna. M&S 89.

11. Obv. IMP CAES C PESC NIGER IVST AVG. Laureate head to right. Rev. VICTORIAE AVG. Victory standing left, holds wreath, and her skirt in the attitude of Hope. Victoria-Spes. Unpublished denarius in collection of T. O. Mabbott. In the same collection is a forgery, cast from a similar coin, but from different dies, and with a differing arrangement of the letters on the reverse; this coin, although modern, accurately represents an original, and shows that the type was not a mere freak.
12. IVSTITIA AVG. Justice holding scales and scepter. This is an unusual symbol, and the scepter may be that of Juno, but I have placed it last, since Justice was the emperors peculiar favorite, and the scepter may be in allusion to his ruling power, and not exactly a doubled divinity.

This series of mixed types cannot be the result of accident, and no such series is familiar elsewhere. We know little of Pescennius; the ancient sources being meager and untrustworthy (the *Historiae Augustae* tells us at one place he was noted for goodness and at another for badness of character—apparently following two different sources quite uncritically—he may have reformed)! But we do know that he was interested in the mysteries of Isis. In that mystic religion there was certainly the notion that all the gods were symbols of the one great divinity. So called syncrizing types symbolizing this are not unknown. Apparently Pescennius had some notion that the good qualities also were at basis one, and tried to symbolize that idea, by the strangely varied types of some of his coins. It should be added for those not familiar with his coins that a large number of them present the divinities here mentioned in their conventional forms.

An Unpublished Coin of Ethiopia

During the summer of 1938, in Port Said, Egypt, I acquired the silver Ethiopian coin which is transmitted herewith. Although obviously of 20th century origin, no listing is found in Wayte Raymond's "Coins of the World."

Recently, Stack's were requested to attribute the coin. Upon some investigation, they found no record of a "one dinar" coin of Ethiopia. However, it is believed to have been struck in Addis Ababa, either in 1923 or at some date subsequent thereto. The size is said to be similar to that of certain Arabian coins, of modern origin, issued by neighboring countries. A most unusual feature of the coin is the use of the Balkan denomination "dinar" as a monetary unit of Ethiopia.



The coin, bearing a portrait of Haile Selassie, is transmitted herewith, since the writer wishes to afford "The Numismatist" the opportunity of publishing a photograph of this piece. As an apparently unrecorded coin, it might be of some interest to your readers who perhaps may be able to shed more light on the subject.

—MORTON A. ELSNER.

The Mysterious Mr. Humbert

(A paper presented at the Cincinnati Convention of the A. N. A.).

By KENNETH W. LEE, Glendale, Calif.

A chance inquiry concerning Augustus Humbert, one of the United States Assayers of Gold in California in the Pioneer gold-rush days, has brought out some interesting information, or—I should say—a **LACK** of information! When first asked, the question seemed to be one easy to answer for we assumed that anyone as prominent as he in the early days would be easy to trace. It was asked of us who he was in the early days, what background he possessed which would qualify him for the very important position of United States Assayer, and what happened to him in later years.

First of all, our research took us to Mr. Edgar H. Adams' excellent book on Private Gold Coin in California, for surely such an extensive work would include Mr. Humbert. But it seems that even Mr. Adams—in all of his gathering of data—must have encountered some difficulties, because—while Augustus Humbert is mentioned many times by name—nothing of his history is given except the chance remark that he was, at one time previous to his California sojourn, a watchcase maker in New York. Undoubtedly, it was this trade which brought forth the machined reverses of the Humbert slugs. Following this chance remark, we solicited the help of Mr. Sidney P. Noe, of the American Numismatic Society and he, in turn, enlisted the help of the New York Historical Society—Mr. A. J. Wall, Director. Through the Historical Society we found that Augustus Humbert was listed in the New York City directory as follows:

1848-49 Humbert, Augustus. Watchcase maker, 42 Frankfort St.

1849-50 Same as above.

1850-51 Address changed to: 61 Nassau St.

It is interesting to note here that he was listed as late as 1851 in the Directory there, but not later at anytime. A chance phrase in another book mentioned he was, at one time, in Philadelphia but his name does not appear in any of the early directories of that city.

So much then, for the information of his past life before coming to California. Nothing as to what he had actually done which would warrant his becoming a United States Assayer, no special connections in other lines with other parties, etc.

From this point on, our search was directed to, and through, the California Historical Society and the California State library in the hopes that previous little-known facts might come to light. BUT, little was found, even after a very thorough search in books, pamphlets, and many manuscripts which were unpublished and not generally available. True, he is listed in various Directories in San Francisco, as follows:

1852-53 A. Humbert, U. S. Assayer, 142 California.

In the 1854 issue at a diff. address, as the "late U. S. Assayer."

1854-55 lists Kellogg & Humbert—melters, assayers & coiners, 104 Montgomery St.

1856-57 lists: Kellogg & Humbert—melters, assayers & coiners, 104 Montgomery St., S. F. A. Humbert (U. S. Assayer for California for three years); J. S. Kellogg. "The undersigned . . . of New York, have received large amounts of gold bars bearing the stamp of 'Kellogg & Richter' and 'Kellogg & Humbert' of San Francisco, Cal., and cheerfully recommend their stamp for correctness . . . Duncan, Sherman & Co."

Augustus Humbert is also mentioned in the San Francisco directories of 1858, 1859 and, lastly, in 1860 but does not appear in 1861. The entry listing him in 1860 gives his home address but does not list any business address.

When we realize that things were happening quite rapidly during this turbulent period, it is little wonder that someone might have worked into important positions without too much background, and yet one feels that a position of the caliber that this one was—(he was in charge of the Assay Office, and it was also under his jurisdiction to make contracts with private firms to issue slugs, etc.)—it seems only reasonable that some outstanding person would have been given the job. The petition for an office, and all of the subsequent history of it, came quite quickly and this might be partially the answer.

Much additional information in regards to this man MUST be laying around somewhere—old records or perhaps the Government Assay Office records, and it would indeed be interesting if others would take up the search and add what might be available on it. It doesn't seem possible that so little data actually seems to exist for a man so prominent and I—for one—would like to know what other readers could add to the information on the mysterious Mr. Humbert!

United States 2c Copper-Bronze

(A paper presented at the Cincinnati Convention of the A. N. A.).

By H. A. DAVIS, M.D., Denver, Colo.

This was the first U. S. coin to bear the motto "In God We Trust." Authorized to be coined April 22, 1864. Weight 96 gr. Composed of 95 % copper and 5 % tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, Act. of Feb. 12, 1873.

There are two minor types, one with small motto and one with large motto. The small motto being the scarcer and was issued only in 1864. The 1873 date occurs in proof condition only.

Obv.: Large numeral "2" with "cents" underneath within a wreath of wheat surrounded by the legend, "United States of America."

Rev.: A U. S. Shield within a laurel wreath. Two arrow heads projecting from the top at right and left and extending from the lower border of shield from right and left, giving the appearance of a complete arrow extending from top to bottom diagonally beneath the shield. Above the shield on a partially folded ribbon, the motto "In God We Trust." Date below shield.

The following is the mint record of the number issued each year. I can find no record of the 1864 issue stating the number of each of the small and large motto; the number given being for both varieties. I can find no record of the number of 1873 proofs issued.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1864 | 19,847,500 | 1869 | 1,546,500 |
| 1865 | 13,640,000 | 1870 | 861,250 |
| 1866 | 3,177,000 | 1871 | 721,250 |
| 1867 | 2,938,750 | 1872 | 65,000 |
| 1868 | 2,803,750 | 1873 proofs | No record |

The following is list and description of the die breaks I have found.

1864 All on large motto:

- No. 1. Extra lines to letters of the legend. Die break thru "6" of date to border.
- No. 2. "A" of States, connected to border by die break.
- No. 3. Large die break connecting "MER" of America to border.
- No. 4. "D" of United and first "S" of states connected to border and "O" connected to border by die break.
- No. 5. Break from border connecting "TA" of states to border.
- No. 6. Die break on border above "In God" of the motto.
- No. 7. Die break connecting border with "T" to top of "A" and at bottom "TES" of states.
- No. 8. Die break connecting "ATES" at bottom with "O" of "of" and slight break from border towards "O" of "of."
- No. 9. Two die breaks from "O" of "of" North and East. Another from final "S" of states thru "ATE" with "A" connected to border.
- No. 10. "MERIC" of America connected by break and "M" to border. Letters of legend more or less imperfect showing advance used state of the die.
- No. 11. Break from border to "U" of United and at "E" and first "S" in States. "RICA" connected at top.
- No. 12. Break from border to first "A" in States and from border to "of."
- No. 13. Die break from border thru "E" of States. Another connect-

- ing top points of wreath. A 3rd from border thru final "A" of America to wreath.
- No. 14. Break from border thru "A" of States. Another from border to "T" in United.
- No. 15. "ATES" and "of" connected by die break, running to border from "A" of States.
- No. 16. Three die breaks near border on reverse at Southwest left of date.
- No. 17. Die break on border above left of "U", another above "ITE." Small break from left bottom of wreath thru stems to border. Another connects "TA" and another at left top of "T" from wreath thru last "S" to border. Another from border thru top of "of" to border and another connecting "AM" with border.
- No. 18. Reverse: A die break thru the tail of left arrow from border first laurel leaf. "God" connected at base with ribbon and "T" of "Trust." A slight break near point of left arrow head.
- 1865 No. 1. Break connecting "STA" at top and "ATES" at bottom.
 No. 2. Die break from stem to "U" to border. One from border to "D" thru "STATES."
 No. 3. A break from border thru "D" and connected it with "S" and thru bottom of "STATES."
 No. 4. Break from first "S" of States to border.
 No. 5. Outlines at left and top of "1" and "8" of date.
 No. 6. Slight die break on reverse at border left center.
 No. 7. Break connects "States" at bottom with "O" of "of" and to border. Another "IT" at top with border from "T."
 No. 8. "STA" connected at bottom.
 No. 9. "NITE" connected at top and with border from "N."
 No. 10. "T" and "E" connected to border by die break.
 No. 11. All letters of "UNITED" connected at bottom by die break.
 No. 12. "STATES" connected at bottom and with border thru first "S." "MER" connected at bottom and thru "R" to border.
- No. 13. "STATES O" connected with border.
- 1866 No. 1. Weak or worn die. "ICA" of America missing.
 No. 2. "D" connected to border thru "STATES" and "O" of "Of."
 No. 3. Break connecting "ITE" with border.
 No. 4. Die break from left arrow point to border.
- 1867 No. 1. "TE" connected with border.
 No. 2. Date connected at top by slight break, figure to figure.
 No. 3. Imperfect "D" in "United."
 No. 4. Die break connecting "AME" to border.
- 1868 No. 1. "STATES OF" connected by die break.
 No. 2. "UNIT" connected and with border from "T."
 No. 3. "NITED" connected at top and with border by wedge shaped break.
 No. 4. "TED" connected with "ST." "ES" connected. "OF AMER" connected.
 No. 5. "TES OF AMER" connected at bottom. "A" of America to border. Rev.: Break from left end of wreath thru left arrow and date to right arrow.
- No. 6. Imperfect "D."
- 1869 No. 1. Faint break from "U" thru stems and ribbon ends to near "A" of America. Imperfect D.
 No. 2. "ITE" connected. "D" connects first "S" of States. Break from border to "S" connecting "STATE." Another connects "OF AMER."
- 1870 No. 1. Break from left ribbon end thru and connecting "UNIT." Another thru "CA" in to right stem. Defective planchet—bubble holes inside and outside of wreath at bottom.
 No. 2. Break from left ribbon end thru "UNIT." Another thru "ES of AM." Another from "A" thru right stem nearly to border.
 No. 3. Defective "D."
- 1871 No. 1. Outline to some of the letters in United and America.

- No. 2. Break from border thru left ribbon end, stem and U, connecting U to border. "NITE" connected and to border thru "E."
- No. 3. Break from left ribbon end thru stem to U and border. Another from "N" connecting "NITE" to border. Another from border thru S, connecting States of. Another connecting AMERI to border.

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Advertisers Attention!

The Executive Committee of The American Numismatic Association has announced that effective with the January 1943 issue of The Numismatist, the cash discounts on advertising will be discontinued. The cash discounts will, however, apply to copy inserted in the December, 1942 issue.

With The Editor

In this issue will be found a letter from a reader asking for information as to the procedure necessary to obtain Latin-American coinage direct from the country of issue. In another column appears a description of peso piece, 1942, of Chile, so the current coinage of some Latin-American countries can be obtained despite the restrictions, prohibiting exportation of coins, which have been enacted by practically all our sister republics. In addition our own government made a ruling affecting the importation (from any country) of coins. Requests for a clarification of this order as it might apply to numismatics have brought no response from government officials.

Recently a request was made of the Pan-American Union in Washington for information. They seemed very anxious to furnish information about postage stamps, but not coins. This is probably due to the fact that postage stamps can be manufactured cheaply and easily and are a big source of revenue to many countries, while supplying uncirculated coins involves no great measure of profit.

In normal times we found the Commercial Attaches at the U. S. Embassies in various countries the best source of supply. Without exception all Attaches we corresponded with went out of their way to obtain the coins wanted, of course, that was in the pre-war days. It would be interesting to hear from readers about their experience in obtaining coins direct from foreign governments.

Starting with the January issue the publication of a very important work on American numismatics will begin. Mr. Joseph Barnet's list of "Unpublished Civil War Tokens" will appear in serial form starting with that issue. Altho the list contains between two and three thousand varieties not in Hetrich-Gutttag's list, it is hoped that the publication can be completed in the 1943 volume.

WHY THE OCTOBER ISSUE WAS LATE.

The October issue of *The Numismatist* reached readers from two to three days late, due to the fact that the printing of the Proceedings was delayed. The *Numismatist* was printed ready for mailing on the first. While on the subject we might mention that mailing is made in three installments in effort to maintain more or less uniform delivery. Zones 6, 7 and 8 are mailed first, the 3, 4 and 5 next, and Atlantic seaboard last. With normal deliveries all subscribers should receive their copies on the 7th or 8th of the month.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY AIDS SCRAP DRIVE.

"What is the coin collector doing to help the U. S. in the war effort?" was the question confronting the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society in San Francisco last month. Busy heads got into a huddle and came up with the solution—A SCRAP METAL DRIVE.

Several coin dealers in the city by the Golden Gate started the ball rolling by turning in approximately ten pounds of old copper and nickel coins. The individual collectors did the rest.

Only coins having no numismatic value were accepted by the committee. Badly mutilated and smooth worn coins rolled in by the hundreds to keep the pot boiling. For the most part the coins were badly damaged and of no use to anyone as coins, but plenty useful to Uncle Sam for war winning purposes.

The coins were interesting. Mostly they were from the late 19th. and early 20th. century and were worth scarcely little more than their metal value even when found in good condition. Some were from countries who are going to get them back and not through the usual money exchange channels either. Some few were from the ancient governments of Greece and

Rome and were worn smooth by persons handling them over several thousand years. They had escaped the metal drives of previous wars but will wind up as active combatants in this one.

The officers of the Society, which was founded by Farran Zerbe in 1915, suggest that other clubs and individuals take up the drive and turn in their worthless coins to the Government. In addition to the Drive the Society went on record and purchased \$100.00 in U. S. Defense Bonds and endeavor to buy some more. The officers are Stanley L. Blois, President; M. M. Morris, Jr., Vice President; Edward Fogler, Secretary; Roy Hill, Librarian. E. A. Parker is Publicity Chairman assisted by John E. Lenker and Roy Hill.

Letters to The Editor

Wants Information on Pan-American Coinage.

In the past, it has been my desire to collect only United States coins, but quite recently it occurred to me that an exhibit of coins of various denominations from all of the Pan-American countries would be quite an attraction and very interesting to assemble.

I doubt very seriously whether I could name all of the Pan-American countries, let alone get together any data on the coinage of those countries. I should like very much to procure a complete list of all the coins (current) of the different "good neighbor" countries, and some idea as to where I might obtain uncirculated (or proof, if available) specimens of each coin.

It may be that some book in the Association's library could give me at least some of the information I desire. If the information cannot be furnished by the Association, I would appreciate your referring this letter to Mr. Hammer, our librarian with the request that he forward a book to me which will give me the above information.

Perhaps you can suggest the names of one or two dealers who could supply me with the coins I need. Would it be possible to correspond directly with the treasury departments of the countries, or would communications have to be directed to the American Embassies in each country? If a correspondence could be initiated with the Ambassador from each of these countries in Washington, perhaps they could assist me, but that does not seem quite practicable, especially in view of the present war emergency. Any information you can give me in regard to these questions will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

—W. B. JOHNS, ANA #9158.

Possibly the nearest thing to a complete list of current coinage is Raymond's "Coins of the World."—Ed.

The July number of The Numismatist having just reached me, I have regretfully come to the conclusion that the May number, still missing, has been lost at sea.

I shall be very much obliged if you can keep a copy of the May number for me and I would if necessary try and send the extra 30 cents when I forward my next annual subscription. The missing of a number will spoil my volume when I come to bind it, also I am of course keen to read it. Perhaps other Australian members also lots theirs.

Your acknowledgment of my current subscription dated Feb. 26th. stated, enclosed was my membership card for this year, this was missing and I should be glad to receive a duplicate one.

Current 1/- and 6d. issued this year are noted to have a mint mark S on the reverse, I am told this is San Francisco mint, if this is correct it is a very new departure in coining policy and a permanent record of the increasing relationship between America and Australia.

Wishing the Association continued progress in spite of these troublous times,

—D. ELLIOTT SMITH, Mosman, N. S. W.

(Coinage for Australia has not appeared in U. S. Mint Reports. —Ed.)

Rare Error Discovered On Sales Tax Token.

The 5 mill copper token of New Mexico (1935) normal type reads "Tax on purchase of twenty five cents." I have one that reads "tax on five cents" and as this is a 5 mill copper token also, it seems that quite an error was made by the manufacturer, as the 1 mill aluminum token is used for a 5c purchase. No doubt, due to the fact that this 5 mill token is issued in copper, not very many people bother to read the inscription. There is also another variety on this 5 mill token (normal) which has a small "5" in center and quite noticeable from the larger "5" variety.

—EMIL DI BELLA.

In collecting Sales Tax Tokens I ran across what is to me a unique and very interesting item. It is a State "Regular" of the State of New Mexico. The regular item of this series is 5 mills copper. Obverse normal and reverse with small 5 in center with reading on edge as "Emergency School Tax on purchase of Twenty Five Cents."

The newly discovered error is a distinctive major variety in itself.

Obverse is much like preceding variety except in the 2 birds with wings spread—cluster of wings being corrected to respective bodies. They are distinctively separated by small spaces.

The reverse has a larger five in center and the reading around border reads "Emergency school tax on purchase of Five Cents"—not Twenty Five Cents as should be.

In my varieties of 1 mill I have the normal one which is spaced correctly as to type and all else. Has small 1 on reverse and small letters in wording.

My "Error" is normal on obverse except head of Eagle points instead of—the reverse has large 1 and large letters in ONE-MILL.

Hoping this information will be made available to other fellow collectors.

In connection to Sales Tax I will appreciate it if in *The Numismatist* you will print the request for information of the Card Board Tokens of Wyandot, Illinois.

Does this exist in other than white card? I've heard rumors of a blue card variety but no proof.

—RUSSELL E. SILVIUS, Bryan, Ohio.

(According to the Check List of Illinois Tax Tokens, the Wyandot issue is in white cardboard.—Ed.)

It may interest you to know that at the Hobby Show held in Rutherford, N. J., August 17, 1942, for the benefit of the American Red Cross, I have exhibit a complete Set of \$3.00 Presidential Medals as they are made at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia. I mounted the medals on a 36x48 board covered with black velvet, framed in old gold. I have received many flattering comments on my exhibition and won a First Award Certificate (blue ribbon).

However, I must say that there was only one more exhibitor in Numismatics who showed some types of U. S. coins. So Rutherford does not seem to be very Numismatic minded. But my exhibition may have scared some interest in this direction.

—DR. HUGO STOCKMAYER, Rutherford, N. J.

It might interest you to know that the "Flying Friar," St. Joseph Copertino, who was represented on a medal illustrated in the Dec. issue of "The Numismatist," was a member of our branch of the Franciscan Order, the Friars Minor Conventual. At the seminary here we have some relics of his brought to us by our General from the basilica of the saint at Osimo. The present war will undoubtedly cause a number of religious medals of various kinds to be struck. The Dominicans have already struck one with the symbol of the Blessed Trinity on it, these medals to be given to all members of the Holy Name Society in the armed forces of our country; I am sorry that I have not a picture of one to send you for illustration in "The Numismatist."

—FR. COSMAS KORB, O. M. C.

CHILEAN PESO NOW A TOKEN COINAGE.

I like to revive the useful custom to give description and picture of new issues in the Numismatist. If every collector and dealer would tell the Numismatist about the new issues which come in their hands, we would have a nice list of coins which were issued after "The coins of the world" edition in 1938.



Enclosed please find "Un Peso 1942 - Chile" in copper. It is interesting to see how the once large peso of Chile in silver changed into a medium sized nickel coin in 1933 and now into a small copper coin.

—FRANK STERNBERG.

At the September meeting of the Chicago Coin Club a resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted; thereby expressing appreciation of the long and faithful service of Mr. Frank G. Duffield, retiring Editor of The Numismatist, and the regret felt by this Club of his finding it necessary to resign his office after having brought The Numismatist to its present high and successful standing.

The members of the Chicago Coin Club wish Mr. Duffield all the joy and pleasure in the knowledge of a job well done.

—CHICAGO COIN CLUB, Clifford Lindall, Secy.

OLD FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES MAY BE PLACED IN CIRCULATION.

The Treasury Department recently announced that as an economy move the department is considering re-issuing a stock of old Federal Reserve Bank notes which were withdrawn back in 1934 when the United States went off the gold standard. These are the notes bearing the clause promising payment in gold on demand. The argument in favor of their use is that the gold standard question is no longer an issue, and would save approximately \$2,000,000 cost of printing and engraving that much currency. There is between \$4 and \$5 billion worth of these notes laid away in the Treasury vaults. It has been estimated that using this old stock would save 240 tons of paper, 1,200,000 man-hours of labor and large quantities of ink and silk or nylon.

—Contributed by STEPHEN H. BIBLER.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

President J. Douglas Ferguson has announced the following appointments:
District Secretary for Maryland, Holmes H. Cessna, Cumberland, Md.
District Secretary for Tennessee, Dr. J. E. Wilkison, Springfield, Tenn.

A committee to prepare for publication a "Five Year Supplement to the Numismatist Index"; Lewis M. Reagan, chairman, Martin F. Kortjohn, Max M. Schwartz, and M. Vernon Sheldon.

We Now Have "P" Mintmark

Five-cent pieces of the new alloy (35% silver, 56% copper, 9% manganese) now being coined at the Philadelphia mint BEAR THE MINTMARK "P" over the dome of Monticello, otherwise the design is unchanged. The branch mint marks on the new five-cent pieces will also appear over the dome and just under the motto "E Pluribus Unum." This slight change in design will enable government officials to distinguish the metal content of five-cent pieces when returned to the mints for remelting. This is the first time that the mintmark "P" has appeared on coins struck at the Philadelphia mint; it has appeared, however, on coins manufactured for foreign governments.



(Photo courtesy of C. Lou Snyder, Chicago).

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, states, "The appearance of the new coin will not vary greatly from that of the Jefferson nickel; the design will be the same; but it will tarnish more readily.

"The new coin will be adaptable to all types of vending machines, telephone mechanisms, parking meters and subway turnstiles.

"The alloy was developed in the Mints after extensive experimentation by Mint metallurgists. Its adoption is a distinct departure from standard coinage alloys, it never having been used before by this or any other country for coinage purposes. Its use will require some new equipment in the Mints. Delay in starting coinage, has been occasioned by uncertainty of securing the necessary metals to sustain continuous coinage of the piece, and difficulty in securing the new equipment.

"Adoption of this new coin is distinctly a war measure. The Act authorizing its coinage provides for termination on December 31, 1946."

CANADA'S NEW 5-CENT PIECE NOW IN CIRCULATION.

Canada's new 12-sided five cent piece has appeared in general circulation. The design is the same as used on the nickel coin with exception of the 12-sided edge. The color of metal used is very much like the English 12-sided three-pence,—a light gold.

COINAGE OF CENTS CURTAILED.

The United States Mint, seeking to conserve vital war metal, has curtailed production of one-cent pieces by 50 percent in recent months, according to a report made to Secretary Morgenthau.

However, demand for coins, arising from the high level of business, continues at an unprecedented rate, seriously threatening this conservation program.

Production of pennies in September was 59 million pieces, a moderate rise over August, but only about half the production level of the early summer.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, asked that all coins, and especially one-cent pieces now "hiding" in children's banks and other receptacles, be returned to circulation. She pointed out that if each of an estimated 33,000,000 American families should discover and return to use just ten one-cent pieces, and these should stay in circulation, the Nation's supply would be increased by an amount equal to one-third of the record 1941 production of the coin. More than 1,000 tons of copper might thus be saved for war manufacture, she said.

UNPUBLISHED NICKEL PATTERNS OF AUSTRALIA.



Photograph of above Pattern One Penny coinage in Nickel of Australia, 1919, 1921, furnished by O. C. Fleming, Hon. Sec. of Numismatic Society of New South Wales.

MR. FISHER RETURNS TO COIN BUSINESS.

In the advertising columns of last month's issue appeared an announcement that Charles H. Fisher, 821 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, had resumed his numismatic business. A typographical error caused the announcement to read, "Owing to illness in my family it has been impossible for me to continue actively in business for the past two months." The statement should have read, "the past two YEARS."

A medal has been designed by the Catholic Seamen's Institute of the Diocese of Brooklyn. The reverse side of the medal is the official emblem of the Apostleship of the Sea. This international organization concerns itself with the spiritual and temporal well being of the men of the merchant marine service of the world. The front of the medal is a representation of Our Lady Star of the Sea, under whose protection the work of the Catholic Seamen's Institute has been placed. Each seaman calling at the port of Brooklyn receives one of these medals to wear in order that he might implore the protection of Our Blessed Lady during subsequent voyages.

The work of the Catholic Seamen's Institute, which is not confined to Catholics, but embraces all seamen, is carried on from the headquarters located at 651 Hicks St., Brooklyn, under the supervision of Rev. William J. Farrell, Port Chaplain of Brooklyn.

U. S. TO SELL SILVER TO INDUSTRY.

The Treasury is making arrangements to sell approximately 5,000,000 ounces of silver to industrial users, according to House Majority Leader John W. McCormack. Mr. McCormack said he was advised by Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury, that "silver ordinary" would be sold at 45 cents an ounce to industrial users who hold priority ratings on war orders. He had communicated with the department in the interest of jewelry manufacturers in Massachusetts.

Mr. Bell said that "silver ordinary" is composed "in part of silver contained in gold deposits, in part of bullion recovered from losses in the melting and coining processes, and the remainder of silver in excess of the amount estimated to be contained in mutilated coins."

—WALL ST. JOURNAL.

THE COLUMBIAN FIVE GREAT CENTURIES VICTORY MEDAL, 450TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—1492-1942.

A medal in pure silver has been struck to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Discovery of the new world.

Obverse: Five Great Centuries October 12, 1942—December 7, 1941, October 12, 1942. Below America—indicating the Western Hemisphere. The V on the center denotes five, pointing out five centuries, the ribbon, narrow strip across the map, unifies North, Center and South America. On the strip reads: Freedom for all. The two small Vs were placed to honor the large V on the Center, from one side to the other of the ribbon, denoting, also five and in the meantime, South-North, Center America-Below: December 7, 1941, indicates Pearl Harbor to all Americans united for the greatest fight of the century and October 12, 1942 commemorates the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America.

Reverse: The reverse shows a large star with another ribbon on the center. Reads: In God we Trust. Across the strip there is one more V. The Star points out six small Vs and Every V has in it a small letter. They are I-C-T-O-R-Y. The center V combines all of them together giving Victory. They are then 13 Vs as triumph or five, and as much as a great symbol of the previous 13 states of America represented on every coin with 13 stars. The whole face reads:

Liberty-Unity-Victory
In God We Trust
Victory
Faith-Hope-Courage



The meaning of the Vs is five Centuries but due to the present great commemoration, the Vs represented on the obverse and reverse of the medal denote symbol of Victory. The Center V of the reverse side combining victory and victory on the upper right side are the two written words denoting victory as glory, success, a triumph achieved by the Western Hemisphere after 450 years, October 12, 1942—October 12, 1942, in five great centuries with justice and freedom for all, preserving thence the memory of Pearl Harbor from Columbus-October 12, 1492 to Dec. 7, 1941, when America began with Faith, Hope and Courage, the greatest war ever fought.

The Columbian five great Centuries Medal will portray to the future generation the actual facts of Unity that were in every heart of this Great Land in the 20th Century, when notwithstanding the war, the Western Hemisphere commemorated the glorious 450th anniversary of the discovery of America, honoring at the same time Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941 to be eternally alive as a great Historical event in the 20th Century connected with the Columbian five Great Centuries commemoration which leads to the non plus ultra Columbian Exposition to be celebrated in 1942 forever in memorial of October 12, 1942, unforgotten glorious date in a shadow of blood, hate and destruction.

A specimen was presented to President Roosevelt at the White House on October 12th and simultaneously to President Vargas of Brazil.

The medal was designed by Alexander Sperenza, and Stacks of New York City are distributors. They are for sale to interested parties at \$5.00.

U. S. GOLD MINE EDICT DISTURBS SOME BRITONS.

LONDON—News that the United States is closing down its entire gold mining industry has set financial circles here to pondering two problems:

1. What will be the future status of the metal in international exchanges?
2. How long will the American treasury continue paying for unwanted foreign gold, once the flow of domestically mined metal ceases?

As to the importance of the War Production board's decision to switch manpower and machinery from gold to the mining of baser, but more immediately useful war metals, two schools of thought exist here.

Temporary or Permanent?

The first, typified by the Financial Times which has a powerful following in the financial district, holds that the implications of the American action are for a short rather than a long term and should not be overrated or regarded as "a move that would challenge the monetary position of gold."

On the other hand, some financial experts assert doubt as to whether gold ever will regain its former leading position in the world monetary system. But what alternative medium of exchange can be substituted is not clear.

Among those who are skeptical of gold's ability to stage a comeback is Oscar R. Hobson, a member of the court of governors of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Writing in the News Chronicle, of which he is financial editor, Hobson raised several pertinent queries.

Asks Who Will Supply It.

Even assuming that the United States is willing to continue indefinitely paying \$35 in paper money for an ounce of gold, "how is the rest of the world going to furnish itself with gold reserves which would enable it to keep up its end in the gold standard game?" he asked, adding, "by a grand redistribution of American stock—like doling out counters at the beginning of a new game—on a lease-lend principle? But what would be the use of America lend-leasing her gold when one of the few post-war economic certainties is that America must have no huge favorable balance of trade so that she would quickly attract it all back again?"

In spite of the seriousness of the prospects raised by Hobson and others, particularly on the internal economy of South Africa, the stock market appeared little perturbed by the American decision. Toward the end of the week gold shares, which earlier were in demand, became subdued, but this followed the general market trend.—Chicago Tribune.

FIBRE REPLACES ALUMINUM TOKENS.

The State tax commission of Washington State is distributing dark green fibre discs to be used as tax tokens because of the shortage of aluminum. The aluminum tokens are disappearing at the rate of from 300,000 to 500,000 every two months, the commission said. The commission has ordered 12,500,000 new tokens, of which a million have been received and are being distributed.

A few weeks ago B. Max Mehl, dealer of Fort Worth, Texas, called the attention of collectors to a number of gold coins in existence that were forgeries, altered dates, etc. A. Kosoff, New York dealer, writes that he had recently seen one of the 1821 \$5 gold pieces which Mr. Mehl included in his list.

Organization Directory

(To keep the Directory up to date the editor relies upon the officials of the organizations listed to report promptly any changes in any of its features. There is no charge for listing, but new organizations must ask to be included and furnish the necessary information.)

Akron Coin Club, Akron, Ohio—Meets third Monday of each month at the Portage Hotel, Akron. V. L. Oblisk, Secretary, 874 Saxon Ave., Akron, Ohio.

Albany Numismatic Society, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays (except during July and August), at the Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Ave. Willis J. McKinney, Secretary, 62 Sycamore St., Albany, N. Y.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. M. Vernon Sheldon, Secretary, 451 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. L. A. Renaud, Curator, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada.

Ames Numismatic Society, Ames, Iowa—Meets first Wednesday each month in Room 223 of the Memorial Union on the Iowa State College Campus. Fred Huntley, Secretary, 2526 Knapp St., Ames, Iowa.

Anderson Coin Club, Anderson, Indiana—Meets first Thursday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Norman Dixon, Secretary, R. R. 7, Anderson, Ind.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first Wednesday at the Hotel Henry Grady. F. G. O'Rear, Secretary, 917 Ogleshorpe Ave. S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore Coin Club—Meets first and third Thursdays at Peale's Municipal Museum, 225 N. Holliday Street. George Requard, Secretary, 5907 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.

Boone Numismatic Association, Boone, Iowa—Meets first Monday evening of month in Baird's Cafe, Boone, Iowa. Guy L. Timbrel, Secretary, 1633 Third St., Boone, Iowa.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meeting, with dinner, last Monday of each month (summer excepted) at Boston City Club. Ernest R. Shackford, Secretary, 20 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just west of Third Ave., The Bronx, New York City. Martin F. Kortjohn, Secretary, 10 E. 40th St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at Gherry's Restaurant, 174 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Lewis M. Reagan, Secretary, 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Charles T. Prickett, Secretary, 153 Hinman Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Burlington Coin Club, Burlington, Iowa—Meets second Monday nights at Chamber of Commerce, Room 216, Hotel Burlington. George Mosena, Secretary, 1020 N. Ninth St., Burlington, Iowa.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month at the Stowell Hotel, 416 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Earle K. Stanton, Secretary, 205 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Calumet Numismatic Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month at Klub Kottage, 3803 Deodar St., Indiana Harbor, Ind. Mrs. Lulu K. Achenbach, Secretary, 633 W. Sibley St., Hammond, Ind.

Canton Coin Club, Canton, Ohio—Meets first Monday at the Hotel BeIden. L. A. Salasek, Secretary, 110 Smith Ave. N. W., Canton, Ohio.

Cedar City Coin Club, Lebanon, Ohio—Meets fourth Tuesday of each month at Harmon Hall, Lebanon, Ohio. Marion L. Loer, Secretary-Treasurer, Lebanon, O.

Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at the Montrose Hotel, Cedar Rapids. A. Ray Harman, President, 822 A Ave. N. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Thursday of each month. Myron B. Schumacher, Secretary, care of Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. J. Henry Payne, Secretary, 718 Newland Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the La Salle Hotel, La Salle and Madison streets. Clifford Lindall, Secretary, 1451 East 77th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Netherland Plaza Hotel. G. D. Parvin, Act. Secretary, Route 10, Box 61, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Coin Club of Rhode Island—Meets third Thursday of each month at the Old France Restaurant, unless otherwise mentioned, Providence. R. I. Miss Wilna B. Mackintosh, 115 Ivy St., E. Providence, R. I.

Colorado Springs Coin Club, Colorado Springs, Col.—Meets monthly at designated place. Edgar Levy, Secretary, 8 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Col.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Charles L. Kabealo, Secretary, 217 E. Maynard Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Cortland Coin Club, Cortland, N. Y.—Meets first Thursday of each month at Hotel Cortland. Mrs. Ruth Gumaer, Secretary, City Library, Cortland, N. Y.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month in the Baker Hotel. R. T. Griffith, Secretary, 510 S. Winnetka Ave., Dallas, Texas.

Dayton Coin Club, Dayton, Ohio—Meets last Monday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., 117 West Monument Ave., J. Lewis Good, Secretary, 305 W. Second St., Xenia, Ohio.

Des Moines Coin Club, Des Moines, Iowa—Meets first Friday of each month at Y. M. C. A., 4th and Keo Way. Arnold E. Swanson, 2100 E. Twelfth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at the Detroit-Leland Hotel, Detroit, Mich. John F. McNamara, Secretary, 5745 Harvard Road, Detroit, Mich.

Fairfield County Numismatic Association, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets third Thursday of each month at the Green Shutters Inn, 123 Harrison St., Bridgeport, Conn. J. Norman Crosby, Secretary, 14 Herkimer St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Flint Stamp and Coin Club, Flint, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Y. W. C. A. Elton W. West, Secretary, 912 Vermilya Ave., Flint, Mich.

Fugio Coin Club, Shreveport, La.—Meets second Monday of each month in the directors' room of the Commercial National Bank. Thos. E. McIver, Secretary, Shreveport, La.

Greenwich Stamp and Coin Club, Greenwich, Conn.—Meets first and third Fridays at the Y. M. C. A. Evelyn Chard Billings, Secretary, P. O. Box 326, Greenwich, Conn.

Hamilton Coin Club, Hamilton, Ohio—Meets third Wednesday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. Carl O. Schwab, Secretary, 630 S. Fourth St., Hamilton, Ohio.

Hartford Numismatic Society, Hartford, Conn.—Meets third Wednesday of each month at Hotel Bond, on Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. Wilfred Lennon, Secretary, 96 Bannister St., Hartford, Conn.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City, A. B. Grant, Secretary, 7421 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

Indianapolis Coin Club, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets fourth Wednesday each month (except November and December, third Wednesday). Richard B. Whitney, Secretary, 4923 University Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

International Emergency Money Club, New York City—Meets second Wednesday of each month in New York City. Emil Di Bella, Secretary, 1461 University Ave., Bronx, New York.

Jersey City Coin Club, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets fourth Thursday of the month at Hotel Plaza. William Pukall, Secretary, 911 18th St., Union City, N. J.

Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco—Meets third Friday of each month with exhibit meeting in San Francisco Museum of Art, Civic Center, 7:30 P. M. Roy Hill, Counselor, 1140 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Robert W. Cook, Secretary, 480 Monticello St., San Francisco, Cal.

Junior Numismatic Society (New York City)—Meets third Saturday of the month at the A. N. S. Museum, Broadway at 155th St., New York City. Edward Herman, Secretary, 162-06 89th Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.

Lehigh Valley Coin Club, Palmerton, Pa.—Meets third Thursday of the month, the meetings rotating between Palmerton, Bethlehem and Allentown, Pa. Earl Kremer, Secretary, 1412 Fairview St., Allentown, Pa.

Madison Coin Club, Madison, Wis.—Meets second Monday at the Dane County Courthouse. Gordon Gill, Secretary, 417 W. Gorham St., Madison, Wis.

Manhattan Coin Club, Manhattan, Kan.—Meets second Wednesday in each month, the place being decided at regular monthly meetings. Herbert L. Gaede, President, 322 Poyntz Ave., Manhattan, Kan.

Memphis Coin Club, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at 826 Dermon Bldg., corner of Third and Court Streets. W. C. Wilburn, Secretary, 695 Landis, Memphis, Tenn.

Milwaukee Numismatic Society, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets last Friday in each month at the Pfister Hotel. James Buchbinder, Secretary, 135 West Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Missouri Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Melbourne Hotel, Grand and Lindell Blvds., St. Louis, Mo. L. A. Mueller, Secretary, 4239 Aubert Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Muscatine Coin Club, Muscatine, Iowa—Meets second Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A., Muscatine. R. B. Fuller, Secretary, 311 Bartlett Street, Muscatine, Iowa.

New Bedford Coin Club, New Bedford, Mass.—Meets last Tuesday of each month (summer excepted) at different members homes. Margaret C. Dunlap, Secretary, 237 Court St., New Bedford, Mass.

New Castle Coin Club, New Castle, Pa.—Meets second Thursday and fourth Monday of each month in the Y. M. C. A. D. G. Piper, Secretary, 910 Rose avenue, New Castle, Pa.

New Haven Numismatic Society, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second Thursday of each month at Summerfield Church House, 34 Shelton Avenue, New Haven. Walter P. Johnson, Secretary, 19 West Rock Ave., New Haven, Conn.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mrs. Frank Brookes, Secretary, 4 Samuel St., West Orange, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 59 W. Twelfth St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Myron J. Parsons, Secretary, 270 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

Northwest Coin Club, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets first Thursday of each month at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, and the third Thursday of each month at 115 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, Minn. Ernest W. Nelson, Secretary, 3433 23d Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Northwest Iowa Coin Club, Fort Dodge, Iowa—Meets third Monday of each month at Fort Dodge Y. M. C. A. P. H. Loomer, Secretary, 913 Third Ave., N., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Numismatic Society of Frederick, Md.—Meets the second Monday of the month from September to June, inclusive, at the Potomac Edison Building, East Patrick St. Mrs. Louise S. Rhoads, Secretary, 127 E. Patrick St., Frederick, Md.

Oklahoma City Coin Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets third Monday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. G. W. Brucher, Secretary, 1409½ N. W. 17th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha City Hall. Raymond Moulton, Secretary, 2647 Chicago St., Omaha, Neb.

Oneonta Coin Club, Oneonta, N. Y.—Meets first Friday in the month, place being decided at regular meetings. Mrs. Howard Wilson, Secretary, Oneonta, N. Y.

Orange County Coin Club, Santa Ana, Cal.—Meets third Tuesday of each month at Recreation Room of the Church of the Messiah, Santa Ana. Robert G. Efker, Secretary, 510 S. Garnsey St., Santa Ana, Cal.

Oregon Numismatic Society, Portland, Ore.—Meets second Monday night of the month at Benson Hotel. Stephen H. Bibler, Secretary, care Bank of California, Portland, Ore.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month at Hotel Whitecomb, San Francisco. Edward Fogler, Secretary-Treasurer, 717 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pasadena Coin Club, Pasadena, Cal.—Meets third Wednesday night of each month at 415 East Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena, Cal. W. D. McCollum, Secretary, 1530 Woodbury Road, Pasadena, Cal.

Pittcairn Coin and Medal Club, Pittcairn, Pa.—Meets the second Monday of the month at 544 Broadway. Thomas B. Williams, Secretary, R. D. 1, Pittcairn, Pa.

Philadelphia Coin Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets second Thursday of each month at the Hotel Benjamin Franklin, Ninth and Chestnut Sts. George J. Patterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 4856, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh Coin Club—Meets third Thursday of each month in the Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. J. Edgar Cunningham, Secretary, 307 Air Brake Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.

Quad-City Coin Club, Davenport, Iowa—Meets every second Thursday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. in Davenport. Vera C. Strachan, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, East Moline, Ill.

Racine Numismatic Society, Racine, Wis.—Meets second Friday of each month at the Y. M. C. A., 217 Fourth St. J. A. Velicer, Secretary, 717 Cleveland Ave., Racine, Wis.

Reading Coin Club, Reading, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Monday of the month at Reading Co. Y. M. C. A., Sixth and Oley Sts., Reading. Harvey O. Adams, Secretary, 245 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

Richmond Coin Club, Richmond, Va.—Meets second Friday of each month at the Byrd Park Club House. Dorothy McCaw, Secretary, 828½ W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

Rochester Numismatic Society, Rochester, Minn.—Meets first Monday of each month in Chamber of Commerce Building. S. W. Anderson, Secretary, 305½ S. Broadway, Rochester, Minn.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. William M. Hutchinson, Secretary, 49 Rowley Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Rocky Mountain Numismatic Society, Denver, Col.—Meets second Thursday of each month at places fixed by program committee. Jacob G. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Baltimore Hotel, Rm. 321, 429 Sixteenth St., Denver, Col.

San Diego Numismatic Society, San Diego, Cal.—Meets first Thursday of each month in the Assembly Hall of the Electric Building. Irving B. Knickerbocker, Secretary, 1784 Linwood St., San Diego, Cal.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Seattle Coin Club, Seattle, Wash.—Meets last Thursday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. Clubrooms, 909 Fourth Ave., Seattle. C. C. Saeman, Secretary, 609 Peoples Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Sioux City Coin Club, Sioux City, Iowa—Meets the third Monday evening of each month at the main Public Library. Mrs. W. A. Guernsey, Secretary, 1322 23d St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield. William W. Willard, Secretary, 94 Warren Terrace, Longmeadow, Mass.

Sterling Coin Club, Sterling, Ill.—Meets second Wednesday each month at the Y. M. C. A., Sterling, Ill. Wm. H. Jamison, Secretary, 401 West Tenth St., Sterling, Ill.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Frank O. Webster, Secretary, 312 Wright Ave., R. D., East Syracuse, N. Y.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year: January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Toledo Coin Club, Toledo, Ohio—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. S. L. Szyverski, Secretary, 222 Austin St., Toledo, Ohio.

Topeka Coin Club, Topeka, Kan.—Meets last Thursday of month at the Chamber of Commerce, Homer F. Wright, Secretary, 1225 Mulvane St., Topeka, Kan.

Toronto Coin Club, Toronto, Canada—Meets second and fourth Friday each month at Apartment 2, 592 Church St., Toronto. J. Bruce Parker, Secretary, 105 Buckingham Ave., Toronto, Canada.

Triple-Cities Coin Club, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of each month. Floyd W. Mottram, Secretary, Binghamton, N. Y.

Trumbull Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Warren, Ohio—Meets first and third Wednesdays at the Y. M. C. A. (except in June, July and August). Clyde Stillinger, Secretary, 534 North St., N. W., Warren, Ohio.

Tulsa Coin Club, Tulsa, Okla.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa. Frank J. Abdo, Secretary, 1237 S. Vandalia, Tulsa, Okla.

Utica Coin Club, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 249 Genesee St. F. Harrington, Secretary, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets first Monday of each month at Women's City Club, 736 Jackson Place N. W., Washington. C. Shirley Leachman, Secretary, 142-A Q St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Waterbury Numismatic Society, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets third Friday of the month at the Mattatuck Historical Society Bldg. Arnold B. Grasso, Secretary, 81 Charles St., Waterbury, Conn.

Waterloo Coin Club, Waterloo, Iowa—Meets first Friday of each month at Grout Room, Y. M. C. A., Waterloo, Iowa. John S. Duke, Secretary, 121 Dawson St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Waukesha Coin Club, Waukesha, Wis.—Meets third Wednesday of each month at 818 Greenfield Ave., Waukesha. E. C. Blasing, Secretary, 818 Greenfield Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets third Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A. in New Rochelle, N. Y. Joseph Massey, Secretary, 96 Midland Ave., Rye, N. Y.

Western Maryland Coin Club—Meets third Wednesday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., Cumberland, Md. Charles H. Hyde, Secretary, P. O. Box 133, Cumberland, Md.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the University of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning. Ralph J. Buterbaugh, Secretary, 612 Lamar St., Wilkesburg, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Colonial Hotel, in the Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio, John W. Gregor, Secretary, 15221 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets first Thursday of each month at Sheriff's Office, Youngstown. Josephine M. Cruthers, Secretary,

CLUB MEETINGS

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—October 7. The meeting was called to order by President Todd with 13 members and 8 visitors present.

The program was featured by a magic act put on by one of our visitors, Mr. E. D. Morgan. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

Mr. J. H. Hardwick won the drawing prize.

Exhibits included the following:

Wm. G. Nichols: A collection of Colonial copper coins and a large assortment of large cents.

J. H. Hardwick: A collection of large bills mounted in album.

George Walton: A complete set of gold commemoratives, also several boards of gold coins from \$1 to \$20.

George Todd: Type sets of three cent pieces and nickels.

There were also about a dozen boards of small coins exhibited by various members.

—Frank G. O'Reas, Secy.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—The 112th regular meeting was held on October 7, 1942, Mr. Max M. Schwartz, President, in the chair. Twenty members and six guests were present. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Damon G. Douglas, Harry Stein, William Arthur, William Fox Steinberg and Barney McAlary.

The President reported the death of our member Abraham Celender and appropriate resolutions of regret were adopted.

The President appointed a committee to study the matter of joint meetings of the local clubs in the metropolitan area. The President appointed a committee to bring in nominations for officers for the year 1943.

Mr. William Fox Steinberg was elected to membership. The application for membership of Mr. Damon G. Douglas was received.

Mr. Schwartz read a paper on the life of Isaac Hull and his splendid leadership in the war of 1812. Mr. Morgenthau read a paper on Transportation Tokens. Mr. Schmall gave an interesting talk on Civil War Tokens. Bungtown coppers and read selections from a book on the life of Christopher Columbus.

The topics were: Civil War tokens referring to medicine or pharmacy; Bungtown coppers, numismatic items of Christopher Columbus and Medals of the War of 1812.

The following exhibits were made:

Mrs. Damon G. Douglas: Sixteen medals of Columbus and pictorial spread from Newark Sunday Call of Oct. 4.

Damon G. Douglas: Eighteen Civil War tokens of medical subjects.

Charles P. Knoth: Philadelphia tokens of Stephen Girard in white metal and copper.

Harry Leder: Commemorative half dollars of Columbus. Proof set of 1939.

J. F. Maley: Sol, Peru, 1869, Peso, Chile, 1878. Dollars, Canada, 1934, 1939. Medal of Sesquicentennial, City of Cumberland.

B. Morgenthau: Three tokens, Children's Playground, San Francisco. Merry-go-round token of Crescent Park, Providence, R. I.

Lewis M. Reagan: Six plastic slides of coins. Die of French medal.

Charles N. Schmall: Civil War tokens of medical subjects, Bungtown coppers, medals of Columbus and some miscellaneous items.

Max M. Schwartz: Medal of Isaac Hull. Young and McShea's Merry Go Round token of Atlantic City. 29 Columbus medals.

Otto T. Sghia: Three Civil War tokens pertaining to pharmacy. Coins of following British Crown Colonies: Malta, Australia, Canada, Gold Coast, Hong Kong. Coins of Antigua, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Mombassa, Cyprus, British Guiana, British South Africa, North Borneo, Honduras, West Africa, Ceylon, Fiji, Gibraltar, and many others.

William Fox Steinberg: One colon note of El Salvador. 2 colonies note of Costa Rica. One coin each of 23 British colonies.

—Lewis M. Reagan, Secy.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The 175th regular meeting was attended by thirty two members and guests on the evening of October 6, 1942. President Koepfel announced that in addition to those names previously listed, the armed forces of the United States now include another member, namely, Mr. J. R. O'Malley who has recently entered the service. Pursuant to the by-laws, the President appointed a nominating committee consisting of President Emeritus Larson, Mr. Wallace Todd and Mr. Harry L. Canann who will report at the November meeting. Attention was called to the fact that an 1804 silver dollar is reported to be missing from the collection at the Los Angeles Museum and that the Sheriff's Office has asked the assistance of the club in identifying the stolen coin.

The speaker of the evening was Secretary Earle K. Stanton, his subject being "The Romans were Human Beings like Ourselves." The talk dealt particularly with the common people of ancient Rome and their lives and habits as illustrated by the bronze and silver coins dating from about B. C. 311 to the collapse of the empire in A. D. 476. It is possible to trace the rise and fall of this great empire from these coins; the early crude coinage gradually improving and then declining in quality. The buildings, dress, food, implements and weapons of these people are shown on their coins, while their religion, politics, history, art and architecture are all treated in considerable detail. An edict of the Emperor Diocletian in A. D. 301 attempted to set ceiling prices on foods, commodities and wages but was finally repealed from necessity since it resulted in much bloodshed and commotion. An exhibit of Roman denarii and the early aes grave or heavy bronze supplemented the talk together with photographs taken by the speaker in Rome and other parts of the empire. An auction of twenty five lots, closed the evening.

—Earle K. Stanton, Secy.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 284th. regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held on Oct. 7th. at

the La Salle Hotel. Sixty-eight members and 16 guests were present with President Lamb presiding. This being annual Ladies' nite, and as the program was lengthy, President Lamb suspended all officers reports. After Mr. E. W. Lister was unanimously elected to membership, the meeting was adjourned. Mr. Snyder passed out souvenir cards for this occasion.

Exhibits—Mr. Jonas: Columbian Exposition box medal with 14 colored views of Fair Bldgs. and a 1936 white porcelain medal four and three-eighths inches in diameter, commemorating the Olympian Games at Berlin, probably the largest medal in porcelain.

Mr. Sheldon: A series of most artistic ten Centesimi Italian pattern pieces struck in pure nickel—all dated 1915. These are a portion of the designs submitted for the ten Centesimi coin which was redesigned in 1915 for general circulation.

Mr. Keefer: Recent acquisitions from a three weeks trip in the east.

Dr. Reich: Medals with the portraits of Duke Karl Eugen of Wuerttemberg and of Arch-Bishop of Salzburg Hieronymus Count Colloredo. Their relations to Schiller and Mozart were interesting.

Mr. Schneider: Three saucer shaped coins of Byzantine of the 12th. century in three metals, namely gold, electrum and bronze. Each coin shows the figure of Christ seated on his throne.

Mrs. Mc Brien: A live numismatic book worm.

Mrs. Green: Twenty-five small gold coins of the world.

Mr. Cahall: Confederate broken bank fractional currency.

Mr. Rayson: Queen Elizabeth of England milled shilling of 1562 and Portcullis half-crown of 1600, also Charles I Scottish 12 pound piece 1637 by Briot.

Mr. Snyder: Unique British-India silver dagger with the British coat-of-arms on handle and mounted with the Crown. This was presented to a Hindu station-master as token of esteem and commemorating completion of railroad through wildwoods at Lucknow, British-India, large bronze medal of first ruler of Belgium, King Leopold I, commemorating completion of railway connecting Belgium with Germany Oct. 15, 1843, five and one dollar notes counter-signed with HAWAII in open face type in center of reverse and HAWAII printed at ends of obverses, set of uncirculated Hawaii silver coins, a collection of porcelain coins of Siam, and a gold Byzantine cup-shaped nomisma, Michael VIII on obverse and image of Christ on the reverse, 1071-78.

Mrs. Elting: A beautiful display of miniature medals which were made in Paris. These are copies of the military medals which were awarded our guest's brother-in-law, the late Brigadier General LeRoy Eltinge, United States Army. For a complete description of the original medals, see the minutes of the Oregon Numismatic Society as published in the Oct. issue of The Numismatist.

Following short talks on the exhibits, Mr. Sheldon projected some of Mr. George Bauer's slides which were made from coins in the Gillette collection.

Then followed the entertainment and in a game which was conducted by Mrs. Rayson, on the order of a spelling bee, Mr. McBrien was the winner with Mr. Pennington, second. This required

definitions of coin terms and slang.

Mrs. McBrien added an inquiring reporter skit to the fun and to climax an enjoyable evening, the ladies served plenty of home-made cake and coffee.

Mrs. Green, our Second Vice-President, was in charge of the program for the evening. Mr. Clarke is now back with us; and its now Corp. Boosel. Mr. Cahall took charge of the exhibits and Mr. Snyder presented Mr. Lamont Elting with an uncirculated gold dollar.

—Clifford Lindall, Secy.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—Monthly meeting held at Baker Hotel September 17, with nineteen members present. The Rev. Elbert M. Whitwell, president, spoke interestingly on "The Importance of Numismatics as a Hobby." George Carsey, Richard Crump, and D. L. Smith were unanimously elected to membership. Exhibits: Henry Adler, large United States currency; C. W. Watson, currency of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank; C. W. Marr, over-printed United States note used in Hawaii; E. M. Whitwell, fractional currency; D. T. Myers, United States commemorative, United States half dollars; and Wayne Gard, Spanish and Spanish colonial crowns.

—Wayne Gard.

INDIANAPOLIS COIN CLUB—24th meeting, August 19, 1942. Twenty-two members present.

The meeting was called to order later than usual due to a swap and talk session that threatened to go on far into the night. President Riggs finally called those present to order so as to get the club business out of the way.

Plans and arrangements pertaining to the forthcoming A. N. A. convention in Cincinnati were discussed by those planning to attend.

Mention was made of the photograph taken of the club display in Wasson's Department Store window on Washington Street.

A letter from Frank Ross to President Riggs was read. Mr. Mains of Muncie was introduced as a guest. Mr. Carlson won the Chest-O-Gold prize of which a part was donated to the club treasury.

The Donor Prize, donated by Mr. Austin, was won by Mr. Duncan.

Following the meeting, an auction of 67 lots was held. Mr. Duncan acted as auctioneer.

—R. B. Whitney, Secy.

JERSEY CITY COIN CLUB—Sept. 27th, 1942. The regular meeting was called to order by President Arthur and nine members were present.

The topic of the evening was U. S. Silver Dimes and coins of Brazil our new ally.

The Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. W. H. Arthur: A 1938 set of Brazilian coins struck with scalloped edges in denominations of 200, 300, and 400 Reils.

Mr. Geo. H. Blake: A Gold Ducat of the year 1570 of Carinthia Holy Roman Empire, also U. S. Gold \$5.00 of 1808 and \$10.00 of 1801.

Mr. F. H. Brookes: 12 different coins of Brazil, Silver Dinar of Vishy on the Island of Gottland, Dona Bichford International Dollar, A 2 Real piece—Cut money of Martinique, Pedey-Ryan

Silver Dollar, and Bronze Medal of City Market of Newark also Tokens of Ceylon.

Mr. W. Ray Carpenter: A collection of Silver and Bronze Medals also trial pieces of past and present Presidents of New York Numismatic Club, The American Numismatic Society, The Bronx Coin Club, The Jersey City Coin Club, Cleveland Coin Club also other Coin Clubs Unique and rare medals.

Mr. Damon G. Douglas: An English Bank Token 1811, Geo. III 1 S.6d, also 3 Conder Tokens, J. C. Bento Sutter Token 25 cents, Bryan Pewter Dollar United Snakes of America, also a Slave Token "Am I Not a Man and Brother."

Mrs. Damon G. Douglas: A medal and Picture of Stonewall Jackson.

Mr. William Pukall: Uncirculated and proof Dimes from 1814 to date.

—William Pukall, Secy.

MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 96th meeting was held at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 25th day of September, 1942. Twenty-six members and three guests were in attendance with President Zavis presiding.

The treasurer, N. J. Marks, was reported ill.

Leon Thomas was admitted to membership. Letters and greetings were received from Zeer, Highsmith and Sheldon.

It was moved, seconded and carried that our Eighth Anniversary Banquet be held at Van De Boom at Saukville, Wisconsin, October 30, 1942. The membership agreed to meet at Polzer's store at 6:30 on that evening so that as few cars as possible be driven to Saukville.

It was agreed that we have an auction of the Greenwald collection at our October meeting.

A. N. A. General Secretary, Mr. Vernon Sheldon, graciously showed his kodachromes which were very interesting to the membership.

The meeting was then adjourned.

—James Buchbinder, Secy.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 109th meeting of the New Jersey Numismatic Society was held at the Downtown Club, Newark, N. J., on October 8, 1942. Twelve members and two guests were present. In the absence of our President, Mr. H. Prescott Beach presided as Acting President.

Mr. Wade read newspaper items of numismatic interest.

Frank H. Brookes, for the Membership Committee, read Thomas U. Purington's report on the applications of Mrs. Damon G. Douglas of Caldwell, N. J., and W. H. Dillistin of Paterson, N. J., for membership in the Society. The rule of attending three successive meetings was waived, and Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Dillistin were voted to membership by acclamation.

Acting President Beach appointed Mr. Wade, Mr. Blaisdell and Mr. Adams as a Nominating Committee for the December election of officers.

The Topic Committee suggested for the November topic: "Fractional Currency" and "Commemorative Silver Coins of Europe."

Our guests, Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Carey, were welcomed by Acting President Beach.

The topic for the meeting was "Early American Coins," and the exhibits follow:

Mr. Adams: Oak Tree Twopence, 1662.
Mr. Beach: A copy of Hodges New Bank Note Safe Guard, 1860; Bank Notes of France, 100, 50 & 20 Francs; Bank of Toronto, \$10.00; Chartered Bank of India, \$5.00; Peru, 10 Soles de Oro; Ecuador, 5 Sucres; (All in fine state).

Mrs. Black: 1652, Pine Tree Sixpence; 1652, Oak Tree Sixpence; 1662, Oak Tree Twopence; Rosa Americana; Woods Coinage, 1724; 1791, Washington Large Eagle; 1795, Washington Grate Cent; 1788, Mass. ½ Cent, unc.; 1788, Mass. large Cent, unc.; 5 Vermont Cents; 4 Conn. Cents; Fugio Cent; Early dates of Large Cents; 1779, Mass. one shilling & Sixpence; #1884—due 1st day of December, 1872.

Mr. Blaisdell: 1795, Talbot Albin & Lee, unc. Cent; 1794, C35B unc. Cent; 1925, Thin Norse Commemorative; Roman Consular Denarii, unc. Sharp.

Mr. Blake: Bronze Medal of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Assn., founded 1795, medal dated 1869.

Mrs. Brookes: Badge for the 53rd National Encampment of the G. A. R., at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 7-13, 1919; Four small silver coins of Denmark.

Mr. Brookes: Virginia ½ cent; 3 Conn. Cents; Mass. cent & ½ cent; Rosa Americana; N. J. Cents; Nova Constellatio; Double-Headed Washington Cent; Confederatio Cent; Wampum; Set of Sing Sing Prison money; 5 pieces, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c and 1c; Proof Set of New Zealand Numismatic Society, 1940.

Mr. Dalley: Vermont Cent struck over Constellation, 1787.

Mrs. Douglas: An exhibit of Twenty Christopher Columbus souvenir pieces—one with an encased admission ticket to the Columbian Exposition on the reverse.

Mr. Douglas: James II, 1/24 Real Florida Plantation Token; Pitt Token; Kentucky Token, 1790, plain edge; 1794 & 1795 Lee Talbot & Allum Cents; Mass. Cent, 1788; Mass. ½ Cent, 1788; Colonies Françoises Sou. counterstamped RF; Nova Eborac, 1787; New Jersey cents, 1786 & 1787; Conn. cents, 1787 & 1788; Fugio cent, 1787; Two varieties of Nova Constellatio; Virginia ½ penny, 1773; Woods coinage ½ cent, 1722.

Mr. Wade: U. S. Coins: Early dates: \$1.00, 50c, 25c and 5c.

—Emily Brookes, Secy.

OMAHA COIN CLUB—October meeting. Nine members were present with Mr. A. J. Pilmaier presiding.

Mr. Pilmaier gave an interesting résumé of his recent trip to the west coast and visiting hobby shops while on his vacation.

The greater part of our meeting was taken up with general discussions on Numismatic topics of interest to everyone present.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Judd: Macedon, ¼ Stater of Alexander III and Philip II; Cyrene, Obol; Tarentum, Diobol; Egypt, Didrachm of Ptolemy I. All of these gold coins were in very choice condition.

Mr. Searle: One of the earliest known coins, an Aegan silver coin of about 550 B. C.

Mr. Haase: Complete set of Uncirculated U. S. Indian and Lincoln cents in-

cluding the rare 1856 and some U. S. currency.

An auction was held with Mr. Nelson Thorson as auctioneer.

—Raymond Moulton, Secy.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—September 30th, 321st. meeting with 23 members and six guests. President Stanley L. Blois presiding.

Miss Rae Boyne and Mr. John E. Lenker were elected to active membership.

A motion made by the Secretary was carried that the Society should go on record to collect all mutilated coins for the purpose to be turned over to the Government to aid in the metal scrap drive. Mr. Lenker was appointed by the President to act as chairman of the committee. Secretary Fogler donated a big glass jar partly filled with mutilated coins. The response was greatly favored by all present and the committee was instructed to bring this matter to the attention of the A. N. A. through the medium of the Numismatist.

Mr. James Richards, Warrant Officer at Moffitt Field, an employee of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Washington, D. C. gave a fine talk on the activities of that bureau and his talk was greatly appreciated by all present. Mr. Wm. Kraft talked on Celtic and Mohammedan coins with a splendid collection of said coins and was enthusiastically received by all members. Several members delivered short talks and made numerous displays. The Secretary announced that Colonel McKie, Lieut. Col. Osborne, Lieuts. Webb, Helgesen and Lenker are on active duties with the Army and Navy respectively. Captain Arnold of the U. S. Marine Corps addressed the members with a short talk and expressed that the Society is well represented in all the branches of the U. S. forces.

—Edward Folger, Secy.

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB—October 8th, 88th meeting was held with forty-three members and guests present. This being our annual meeting, it was preceded by a banquet in the Garden Terrace of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Following the dinner, the regular meeting was called to order by President Havens.

The principal business transacted during the meeting was the election of officers for the new year. The following were reelected: E. H. Havens, President; Alfred D. Norris, Vice-President; George B. Cuore, Treasurer; and George J. Patterson, Secretary. Ira S. Reed was elected Curator.

Since the organization of the club, James Iannarella, has been the Curator and has given us many years of enthusiastic service. However, Mr. Iannarella's time is so much taken up with Civilian Defense activities that it is impossible for him to continue to take an active part in the Club's activities. It was with regret that we were unable to have him continue as Curator.

The door prize, an uncirculated 1876 twenty-cent piece, was won by Mr. Leatherman; the chance prize, a 1790 Venice ducat was won by Mr. Curran.

The principal entertainment of the evening was the showing of the Amer-

ican Numismatic Association plastic slides of rare and curious coins. These slides have been prepared with great care and variety and are surely an interesting exhibit. Mr. Tatnall favored us with many interesting slides of flowers which he had taken during the summer.

The vote for the best exhibit of the year, was won by Ira S. Reed, who displayed eighteen rare Italian gold coins. Other exhibits worthy of mention, included:

Mr. Leatherman: 17 out of the 21 Civil War coins of Philadelphia, including the rare unlisted Cogan coins.

Mr. Hooper: A complete set of Proof cents.

Mr. Windner: Four rare medals, including a beautiful Marseillaise medal.

Mr. Schaeffer: Proof Dollars, including the Gobrecht Dollars of 1838 and 1839, and the Dollars of 1851 and 1852.

Following the meeting an interesting and profitable auction was held.

—George J. Patterson, Secy.

RACINE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—

The fifty-fourth meeting September 11, President R. S. Yeoman presiding, held at the Y. M. C. A., 217 Fourth Street.

Twelve members and one guest present.

Mr. McDermott reported that member Gale V. Highsmith who is in the Army had undergone an operation, but had fully recovered.

A paper was read by R. S. Yeoman on the subject "The Most Famous Lincoln Cent 1909 S. V. D. B."

Karl Borseth exhibited 1786 France K d'or and told an interesting story of how this piece was responsible for the capture of Louis XVI during his attempted escape at the time of the French Revolution.

An auction was held after adjournment.

Exhibits were as follows:

Louis Wilczynski: 1874 \$1 gold proof; 1889 Guernesey set 1-2-4-8 Doubles unc.; 1863 Hard Time token A. B. VanCott, Racine correct spelling should have been Racine.

Karl Borseth: 1923 D \$20 gold piece unc.; 1907 D \$20 gold piece unc.; 1786 France K d'or Louis XVI gold very fine.

—J. A. Velicer.

SEATTLE COIN CLUB—

The 74th meeting of the Seattle Coin Club was held September 24th, President Paul Fouts in the chair. There were 26 members and visitors present.

The displays of the evening were all types of U. S. paper money, Colonial, Continental, broken bank bills, National bank notes, Federal Reserve notes and U. S. treasury notes.

The speaker of the evening was Capt. W. R. Jarrell, Chief of the Secret Service of this district. He told the club something of how our notes are printed and some of the precautions taken against counterfeiting. He displayed some very clever counterfeiters and told of the important things to note on a bill to insure its genuineness.

His remarks were very interesting and much enjoyed by the club.

The displays for the next meeting are to be odd monies of the world.

—C. C. Saeman, Secy.

THE OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—65th meeting, October 12th, with 21 members and 1 visitor present, and President George A. Pipes, presiding.

President Pipes reported that there was a change in management of the meeting place, The Benson Hotel, and that hereafter a charge would be made. A motion was passed authorizing the president to make reservations with the hotel for a meeting place, and to arrange for a proper payment within his discretion.

John R. Brantley and J. Warren Reese were elected to membership.

The secretary read letters from members in the service, and members residing out-of-town.

The following displays were made:

Stephen Bibler: First Rose Festival medal of Portland, Oregon dated 1913. Silver chuckrun from Travancore, India, about 1 1/5 inch size, attached to a stick-pin. Also thru courtesy of C. Lou Snyder: Austrian decoration of the Knight's Cross of the Order of Francis Josef. Russian decoration of the Order of the Cross of St. Stanislas. Brazilian decoration of the Order of the Roses.

Howard Hughes: Complete sets of Australian and New Zealand coins. Set of South Africa 1933 copper coins. Philippine commemorative coins. Complete set of Soviet Russia coinage. Soviet Chinese silver dollar of 1934. Thibet 1 rupee, Belgian Congo 5 francs of 1936. 1 peso, aluminum, from leper colony at Culion in the Philippine Islands.

Henry Perry: Gobrecht silver dollar 1836. Set of U. S. 50c of 60s in sandblast.

George Pipes: Medals of Henry IV of France, 1603; General Foch of France, 1929; John Paul Jones of U. S.; Julius Caesar of France.

Hugh Davenport the following medals and decorations awarded to his son, Lieutenant Dean Davenport in the U. S. Army: U. S. Distinguished Service medal and Silver Star Citation, Chinese Felicious Order of the Clouds.

George Pipes won a tie as a White Elephant prize, and a magazine to Mae Wilbur.

The meeting was adjourned for an auction to follow under the supervision of John Slusher, auctioneer, and J. H. Wetzler and Hugh Davenport, assistants.

—Stephen H. Bibler, Secy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB—

The 99th meeting of the club was held on Tuesday evening, August 18th, at the New Rochelle Y. M. C. A. President Cox called the gathering to order at 8:30 o'clock. Eight members were present.

Members of the club voted their choices of officers on the American Numismatic Association 1942 slate, preparatory to the annual convention held in Cincinnati.

Acting corresponding secretary Massey reported that 54 letters and other written requests for information on coins had been received and handled, in response to reference made by a columnist in a Westchester County newspaper chain, referring readers to the club secretary.

The 100th anniversary meeting dinner, originally planned for the September meeting of the club, was temporarily postponed.

Topics for the evening: Minute coins of all countries, U. S. half cents and recent acquisitions. The tiniest of all coins shown was a one-quarter anna of Nepal, which weighs only about 8/10 grain.

Mr. Light: Set of six wooden medals in walnut on Centennial of Independence in Philadelphia, 1876. World War medals in bronze: General Motors 25th anniversary medal 1908-1933, designed by Bel Geddes; New York City shield, 1924; So-called "Centennial dollars", one in silver, one in bronze, and one in brass. Gold pieces of California.

Mr. Skipton: Various U. S. currency, \$5, \$10 and \$20; U. S. note of 1862; Guatemala quarter real, 1897; California quarter dollar, 1856, also items of seven other countries.

Mr. Weidhaas: Lord's prayer engraved on pearl; Book of Lincoln's addresses. Half cents, 1832 and 1811. California gold pieces with weights in grams given, also other gold pieces, different countries.

Mr. Dewey: Selection of diminutive coins of world; 1/32 ducat (gold) of Nuremberg; quarter dollar, California; quarter real, Guatemala; a dam or 1/256th Tola of Nepal, India, weighing 8/10 grain; one and two chukrams in silver of Travancore; 1790 lead piti of Sumatra and Java, the lowest denomination coin, 1,500 being required to equal one cent (U. S.); Diobol of Melap (Greece) about 350 B. C.

Mr. De Martini: 2½ centesimo (Panama), 1904; quarter real of Guatemala; quarter dollars, round and octagonal; lot of ancient coins; one centesimo (Italy).

Mr. Cox: One cash of Travancore—1904; 2½ centesimo, Mexico, 1904; quar-

ter real of Mexico, 1843; similar piece of Guatemala, 1896; Swedish 10 ore, 1861; Nepal quarter anna, also half and 2 anna pieces. Types of U. S. half cents.

Mr. Massey: Types of U. S. Half Cents.
—J. E. Massey, Actg. Cor. Secy.

WESTERN MARYLAND COIN CLUB

—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Maryland Coin Club, was held Wednesday September 16, 1942 in the library of the Central Y. M. C. A. with 16 members present.

The meeting was called to order by President Johnson. A report on the A. N. A. Convention was made by Members William L. Wilson and Alf Jacopi.

The society passed a motion for the purchase of a Doughty's on U. S. Cents for the Club Library.

The yearly financial report was read by the Secretary-Treasurer and approved as read. The auction of War Savings stamps was won by Member Cessna.

The annual election of officers was held. Charles E. Morris was elected President. Arthur G. Fuller was elected Vice-President. Charles H. Hyde was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

A motion was made and passed to hold the October Dinner-Meeting with installation of officers at the Ali Ghan Shrine Country Club, with Hugh G. Funkhouser in charge of arrangements. President Johnson displayed a group of California and Pioneer Gold Coins.

Secretary Hyde displayed an Uncirculated set of Indian Head and Lincoln Cents.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 P. M.

—Charles H. Hyde, Secy.

PENNIES MAY GO TO WAR.

How much copper and other critical metals would be diverted to war purposes by calling in pennies and nickels and issuing coins of glass or plastics in their stead is no doubt known to the treasury department, but not to us. The department, it is announced, is considering the policy, but gives assurance that minor paper currency—"shin plasters" they were called in civil war days—are not in prospect.

Treasury figures on stocks of money classify coins as dollars, subsidiary silver and minor coins, and it is inferred that stocks of minor coins include the five-cent piece.

In 1941 minor coins in circulation totaled \$185,000,000 worth, but not all minor coins, and not all other moneys, are in "circulation." Some are in federal reserve banks and some in the treasury. However, if you are interested in statistical explorations, you may be interested to know that one dollar in pennies weighs approximately eleven ounces avoirdupois. One million dollars in pennies, therefore, weigh about 687,500 pounds, of which 95 per cent is copper. The newer pennies contain 5 per cent of zinc; the older ones have a 1 per cent tin content.

So in a million dollars' worth of new pennies there are nearly 327 tons of copper, and more than seventeen tons of zinc.

—THE OREGONIAN.

Help the Association grow. Write the Secretary for application blanks to distribute in your locality. Do your share!

Numismatic Briefs

A strange 6-cent token, presumably an admission ticket, struck in tin or pewter, bears upon the obverse a head of right of Apollo within a wreath. The reverse reads: "Apollo Gardens | 576 Washington St. | Good For | 6 | Cents | Hess & Seidel." It is 28mm in diameter and is believed to have been issued in Baltimore or Washington or Boston.

When you wish to spend a little time with a coin note of 1890, it might be interesting to try to locate the reverse plate number.

Year I of the French Revolution calendar was from September 23, 1792, to September 22, 1793. Coins were numbered on this basis until 1806.

DOC appears upon coins of the Danish East India Company's coins. VOC appears upon those of the Dutch East India Company's issues. EIC is the abbreviation of the Honorable East India Company, which was an English corporation, as it appears upon some coins.

In November, 1893, the Act of 1890 was repealed by which the issue of Treasury or Coin Notes were authorized.

Switzerland has lately prohibited the shipping of merchandise through the mails, by letter, but has excepted gold coins from the restrictions, as well as foreign paper money and domestic bank notes.

Current Turkish coins do not have Turkish script letters; only the Western alphabet appears.

In Aden, a port on the Red Sea, the unit of currency is the rupee of India, which is divided into 16 annas. There are no specially struck coins for Aden.

A very large advertising plaque was issued in 1928, with a portrait of William Shakespeare, bearing the inscription, "Ideas Are the Coinage of Brains." The plaque was struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J., and measures 125 mm. in diameter. The issue was struck in bronze.

An unusual token was issued in Europe during the eighteenth century which had upon the obverse an owl holding some playing cards, and upon the reverse a motto, "A Miss Is As Good As a Mile." It was probably used in Germany, and is sometimes struck in gold.

Through the courtesy of J. Douglas Ferguson, President of the American Numismatic Association, we have learned that the Indian Government is striking a nickel brass half-anna coin because of the requirements of small coins for change. The nickel alloy anna coin is being replaced by a nickel-brass anna, which will conserve the supply of nickel.

The coins of Scotland were first dated in 1539 in the reign of James V. This was eight years before the practice moved in a southerly direction to England. The first English dated coins were struck in the reign of Edward VI.

In early Russian commerce the Hungarian ducats circulated widely and they were valued at about 60 dengi each, according to Schubert.

There seems to be an increasing interest in this country in the collecting of numismatic literature. We can refer collectors desiring an authoritative check list of standard references in each series to the list published in the 1930 American Numismatic Association Membership List. Copies are still available from the General Secretary's Office, at \$1 each. Although the membership list is now out of date, this membership book, compiled by the late Moritz Wormser, has the best general information in it about coin collections throughout the world, and is also called the "A. N. A. encyclopaedia," having the most complete data on the Association.

HE TOOK PORTOBELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY appears upon the medals of Admiral Vernon, whose famous capture of the Fort occurred in 1739.

The general service medals issued for India bore the inscription upon the obverse (Edward VII or George V) KAISAR-I-HIND. This term means Emperors of Hindustan, which was the title which the Delhi moghuls used formerly. The medal of George V shows his bust crowned, left, by Bertram MacKenna. The reverse, showing an Indian fort, was designed by Richard Garbe.

The mintmark of Segovia, in Spain, was the aqueduct. It appears in many forms upon the coins, sometimes tall and narrow, at other times very low and broad.

One of the rarest Canadian gold pieces is the \$20 1862 British Columbia coinage, of which only a few specimens were coined.

British Honduras did not have a currency specially coined until 1885, when a copper cent with Queen Victoria's portrait was released.

There are many West Indian Islands which have the dignity of their own postage stamps, but which have never had their own currency.

The crocodile appears upon classical coins, and also upon modern coins of Jamaica.

Why not devote a few moments to getting a friend interested in numismatics? A hobby requires discussion for the exchange of opinions. Show your friends The Numismatist!

The Mexican pesos which first showed the figure of victory on horseback were designed by Charles Pillet of France.

ACCIDENT REVEALS HOARD OF SILVER COINS.

A logging accident near Silas Crossing, Ga., led to the discovery of a hoard of more than 200 old Spanish, Mexican and Bolivian coins. When a huge log slipped and uprooted a small tree, the coins were found beneath it in two stacks. The oldest were the Spanish dollars bearing the date 1772 and a likeness of King Charles III. A Mexican coin dated 1840 was the most recent minted.

The currency of Liberia is the dollar, which is stabilized at four shillings, twopence sterling. Official accounts are kept in U. S. dollars, while commercial accounts are kept in English currency.

The \$100 note of the First Charter period issued on the First National Bank of Boston is often seen in old collections. The note is printed on heavy paper, unlike bank note paper. The reason for the regular appearance of this issue is that it is one of the plates in the Heath "Counterfeit Detector." It is usually detected without laborious inspection because of the cancellation holes. The note was printed on Plate XII of the Detector, for certain editions only.

U. S. gold and silver coins prior to 1837 were 11/12 fine standard.

The Siamese tical or baht is divided into 100 satangs. The tical was considered par at 11 to the pound sterling, prior to the invasion.

The currency of the Seychelles was long dependent upon Mauritius. A separate paper currency of 1 rupee and 5 rupees was issued.

The silver rectangular coins which were issued for the Dutch settlements in Brazil in 1654 are the rarest Brazilian silver pieces.

A law was passed by Congress in 1838 restricting the circulation in the District of Columbia of notes less than five dollars. A similar provision was contained in an Act of 1854. Whether it is still illegal to pass \$1 and \$2 notes in the District of Columbia today depends upon whether subsequent legislation has been effected.

The fraction 1/12 appears upon the coins of India.

The Continental dollar of 1776 has long proved to be an enigmatic coinage, since it has never been with certainty established to whom the initials EG (E. G. Fecit) belong.

A curious die break at the horse's neck in the New Jersey cent series of the Colonial period has resulted in the variety being popularly called the "Goitre Cent."

The Comet variety of the large cent issued in 1807 was caused by a broad die break back of the head, extending to the edge of the coin.

Just Secured

**The Collection of
Mr. H. S. Hinkle
Miami, Florida
and
The Collection of
Mr. Wm. E. Webbe
Chicago, Ill.**

The first, a nice collection of Foreign Gold and Silver. The second, a Complete Set of U. S. Proof Sets from 1855 to 1915.

**Send me your want list. I may be able
to do things to it.**

Of course, I am just as anxious to buy as I am to sell. It is to your interest to get my offer before selling. Write me.

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Numismatist

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IT WILL BE AN IMPORTANT ADDRESS
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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32 W. 46th St., New York, N. Y.

Dealers & Importers of Coins & Medals.

United States Gold Proofs

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|
| \$ | 20 | 1911 | Sandblast | Proof | \$82.50 |
| \$ | 20 | 1914 | Sandblast | Proof | 82.50 |
| \$ | 10 | 1909 | Sandblast | Proof | 35.00 |
| \$ | 10 | 1911 | Sandblast | Proof | 35.00 |
| \$ | 10 | 1912 | Sandblast | Proof | 35.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1890 | Brilliant | Proof | 60.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1891 | Brilliant | Proof | 30.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1892 | Brilliant | Proof | 30.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1893 | Brilliant | Proof | 25.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1894 | Brilliant | Proof | 25.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1895 | Brilliant | Proof | 25.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1896 | Brilliant | Proof | 25.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1897 | Brilliant | Proof | 25.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1899 | Brilliant | Proof | 20.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1900 | Brilliant | Proof | 25.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1905 | Brilliant | Proof | 25.00 |
| \$ | 5 | 1911 | Sandblast | Proof | 20.00 |
| \$2 ½ | 1891 | Brilliant | Proof | | 17.50 |
| \$2 ½ | 1893 | Brilliant | Proof | | 15.00 |
| \$2 ½ | 1895 | Brilliant | Proof | | 15.00 |
| \$2 ½ | 1896 | Brilliant | Proof | | 15.00 |
| \$2 ½ | 1899 | Brilliant | Proof | | 12.50 |
| \$2 ½ | 1907 | Brilliant | Proof | | 10.00 |
| \$2 ½ | 1910 | Sandblast | Proof | | 10.50 |
| \$2 ½ | 1914 | Sandblast | Proof | | 11.50 |
| \$2 ½ | 1915 | Sandblast | Proof | | 12.00 |

PROOF SILVER DOLLARS

| | | | | |
|----|---|------|-------------------|---------|
| \$ | 1 | 1859 | Proof | \$10.00 |
| \$ | 1 | 1861 | Proof | 10.00 |
| \$ | 1 | 1862 | Proof | 9.00 |
| \$ | 1 | 1863 | Proof | 9.00 |
| \$ | 1 | 1864 | Proof | 9.00 |
| \$ | 1 | 1865 | Proof | 9.00 |
| \$ | 1 | 1867 | Proof | 7.00 |
| \$ | 1 | 1869 | Proof | 5.50 |
| \$ | 1 | 1871 | Proof | 5.50 |
| \$ | 1 | 1873 | Proof | 5.50 |
| \$ | 1 | 1878 | Proof. 7 Feathers | 22.50 |
| \$ | 1 | 1881 | Proof | 4.00 |
| \$ | 1 | 1882 | Proof | 4.00 |
| \$ | 1 | 1896 | Proof | 6.00 |

New Netherlands Coin Co.

95 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES M. WORMSER
SAMUEL Z. WORMSER

STUART MOSHER,
Manager.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS

| | | |
|------|--|---------------------------------------|
| # 1 | Dollar 1795. Head of 94. Three leaves under each wing. V. F. \$10.00. E. F. | \$20.00 |
| # 2 | Dollar 1796. Large date & small letters. F. \$6.00. V. F. \$10.00. Pract. unc. | 22.50 |
| # 3 | Dollar 1797. 10/6 stars. V. F. | 12.50 |
| # 4 | Dollar 1797. 9/7 stars. Fine | 9.00 |
| # 5 | Dollar 1798. Large heraldic eagle. F. \$5.00. V. F. \$7.00. E. F. \$10.00. Unc. | 17.50 |
| # 6 | Dollar 1799. 7/1 stars. Fine \$5.00. Very fine \$7.00. Extr. fine | 10.00 |
| # 7 | Dollar 1800. V. F. \$7.50. E. F. 10.00. # 8 Dollar 1801. Fine 8.00 | |
| # 9 | Dollar 1802. F. \$5.00. V. F. \$8.00. #10 Dollar 1802 over 1. Fine 7.50 | |
| #11 | Dollar 1803. Large 3. Very fine \$7.50. Extr. fine | 9.50 |
| #12 | Dollar 1840. Extr. fine 5.00 | #13 Dollar 1841. Very fine 2.50 |
| #14 | Dollar 1846. Extr. fine 2.50 | #15 Dollar 1847. Extr. fine 2.50 |
| #16 | Dollar 1856. Fine 2.50 | #17 Dollar 1863. Proof 8.00 |
| #18 | Dollar 1864. Extr. fine 4.50 | #19 Dollar 1864. Proof 8.50 |
| #20 | Dollar 1865. Proof 8.50 | #21 Dollar 1868. Unc. 3.00 |
| #22 | Dollar 1869. Unc. 3.00 | #23 Dollar 1869. Proof 5.00 |
| #24 | Dollar 1871. Very fine 2.00 | #25 Dollar 1873. Proof 5.00 |
| #26 | Dollar 1878. Proof 10.00 | #27 Dollar 1879. Unc. 2.00 |
| #28 | Dollar 1879. Proof 4.00 | #29 Dollar 1880. Proof 4.00 |
| #28a | Dollar 1881. Unc. 2.00 | #29a Dollar 1881. Proof 4.00 |
| #30 | Dollar 1882. Proof 4.00 | #31 Dollar 1883. Unc. 2.00 |
| #32 | Dollar 1884. Proof 4.00 | #33 Dollar 1885. Proof 4.00 |
| #34 | Dollar 1887. Proof 4.50 | #35 Dollar 1888. Proof 4.00 |
| #36 | Dollar 1889. Proof 5.50 | #37 Dollar 1890. Proof 5.50 |
| #38 | Dollar 1891. Proof 4.00 | #39 Dollar 1892. Proof 4.00 |
| #40 | Dollar 1893. Proof 4.00 | #41 Dollar 1894. Proof 4.00 |
| #42 | Dollar 1895. Proof 8.50 | #43 Dollar 1896. Proof 5.50 |
| #44 | Dollar 1897. Proof 6.00 | #45 Dollar 1898. Proof 4.50 |
| #46 | Dollar 1899. Proof 4.50 | #47 Dollar 1900. Proof 4.50 |
| #48 | Dollar 1901. Proof 4.50 | #49 Dollar 1902. Proof 5.00 |
| #50 | Dollar 1903. Proof 8.50 | #51 Dollar 1904. Proof 8.50 |
| #52 | Dollar 1859-S. Very fine .. 4.00 | #53 Dollar 1859-S. Fine 2.00 |
| #54 | Dollar 1880-S. Unc. 4.00 | #55 Dollar 1881-S. Unc. 4.00 |
| #56 | Dollar 1859-O. Extr. fine .. 1.50 | #57 Dollar 1860-O. Very fine .. 1.50 |
| #58 | Dollar 1884-O. Pract. unc. 1.50 | #59 Dollar 1894-O. Unc. 4.00 |
| #60 | Dollar 1883-CC. Unc. 2.00 | #61 Dollar 1884-CC. Unc. 2.00 |
| #62 | Dollar 1921-D. Unc. 1.50 | #63 Trade Dollar 1877. Proof . 5.50 |

U. S. GOLD COINS

| | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| #64 | Fifty Dollars 1915. Panama Pacific Exposition. Octagonal planchet. Only 646 pieces struck. Practically unc. | 250.00 |
| #65 | Complete Proof Set 1907. Double Eagle, Eagle, Half & Quarter Eagle | |
| #66 | Eagle 1800. Brilliant unc. | 135.00 |
| #67 | Eagle 1915. Practically unc. | 50.00 |
| #68 | Half Eagle 1795. Very fine | 20.00 |
| #69 | Half Eagle 1803 over 2. Extr. fine \$17.50. Practically unc. | 40.00 |
| #70 | Half Eagle 1811. Large 5. Extr. fine | 22.50 |
| #71 | Half Eagle 1913. Very fine | 18.00 |
| #72 | Quarter Eagle 1807. Extr. fine | 10.00 |
| #73 | Quarter Eagle 1808. New type round cap. Extr. fine | 20.00 |
| #74 | Quarter Eagle 1831. Extr. fine | 60.00 |
| #75 | Quarter Eagle 1834. New type, no motto. Extr. fine | 25.00 |
| #76 | Quarter Eagle 1913. Very fine | 9.00 |
| #77 | Quarter Eagle 1926. Philadelphia Sesquicentennial. Unc. | 5.50 |
| #78 | Dollar 1853. Unc. | 5.50 |
| #79 | Dollar 1874. Unc. | 3.00 |
| #80 | Dollar 1903. Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Bust of Jefferson. Unc. | 3.00 |
| #81 | Dollar 1922. Grant Memorial. Plain. Unc. | 5.00 |
| | | 10.00 |

HENRY GRUNTHAL

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Numismatic Gallery

"Home of America's Finest Coin Sales"

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November 1, 1942.

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Dear John:

Just got your reply to my last letter and want to thank you for the nice things you have to say.

Those foreign gold coins you sent along have already been sold. Everyone seems to be in the market for these coins. Our want list keeps growing and we would sure like to supply these customers. In order to obtain this material we are now paying higher prices than we ever did before.

Another thing which is on our want list; proof U. S. coins in every denomination. Do you have any for us? If you do either send us a list or the coins themselves. We can pay between 50 and 60% of the catalogue price with the higher percentage for the scarcer coins. Also want some 1936 proof sets and will pay \$16.50 per set. Should be able to get some at that price.

Don't know if we mentioned it to you, but we are cataloging another sale and, yes, another library. Make sure you get this catalogue. Books on numismatics are more and more in demand and items like Crosby, Jenks Catalogue, first issues of Numismatist, etc. should go like hotcakes. Don't forget our wants, and write soon.

Very sincerely yours,

AK;a

A. Kosoff

SPECIAL SALE COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS**ALL UNCIRCULATED BRILLIANT.**

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1892 COLUMBIAN | \$.85 | 1935 SAN DIEGO | \$ 1.25 |
| 1893 COLUMBIAN | .75 | 1935 OLD SPANISH TRAIL | 4.50 |
| 1893 ISABELLA \$¼ | 2.25 | 1935 TEXAS | 1.10 |
| 1900 LAFAYETTE \$1 | 4.00 | 1935 TEXAS, D & S | 2.20 |
| 1915 PAN-PACIFIC | 10.00 | 1936 RHODE ISLAND | 1.20 |
| 1918 LINCOLN | 1.15 | 1936 RHODE ISLAND, D & S.... | 2.90 |
| 1920 MAINE | 2.50 | 1936 ARKANSAS | 1.35 |
| 1920 PILGRIM | 1.00 | 1936 ARKANSAS, D & S | 2.50 |
| 1921 PILGRIM | 4.50 | 1936 ARKANSAS, ROBINSON .. | 1.20 |
| 1921 MISSOURI } | | 1936 TEXAS | 1.10 |
| 1921 MISSOURI 2*4 } Set..... | 30.00 | 1936 TEXAS, D & S | 2.20 |
| 1921 ALABAMA | 3.00 | 1936 BOONE | 1.35 |
| 1921 ALABAMA 2x2 | 8.00 | 1936 BOONE, D & S | 5.80 |
| 1922 GRANT | 1.25 | 1936 CINCINNATI, P,D,&S Set | 15.00 |
| 1922 GRANT "STAR" | 40.00 | 1936 CLEVELAND | .90 |
| 1923 MONROE | 1.20 | 1936 OREGON TRAIL | 1.15 |
| 1924 HUGUENOT | 1.70 | 1936 OREGON TRAIL, S | 4.25 |
| 1925 LEXINGTON | 1.25 | 1936 LYNCHBURG | 1.90 |
| 1925 STONE MOUNTAIN | .85 | 1936 LONG ISLAND | 1.10 |
| 1925 CALIFORNIA | 1.70 | 1936 COLUMBIA S. C., P D & S | 5.00 |
| 1925 VANCOUVER | 5.50 | 1936 WISCONSIN | 1.20 |
| 1925 NORSE, THIN | 2.50 | 1936 YORK COUNTY | 1.25 |
| 1925 NORSE, THICK | 2.00 | 1936 ELGIN | 1.35 |
| 1926 SESQUI | 1.20 | 1936 BRIDGEPORT | 1.50 |
| 1926 OREGON | 1.15 | 1936 ALBANY | 1.50 |
| 1926 OREGON, S | 1.25 | 1936 SAN FRANCISCO BRIDGE | 1.50 |
| 1927 BENNINGTON | 2.00 | 1936 NORFOLK | 1.30 |
| 1928 HAWAII | 9.50 | 1936 SAN DIEGO, P | 1.50 |
| 1928 OREGON | 2.50 | 1936 SWEDISH DELAWARE | 1.60 |
| 1933 OREGON, D | 4.50 | 1936 GETTYSBURG, P | 2.00 |
| 1934 OREGON, D | 2.50 | 1937 SIR WALTER RALEIGH | 2.00 |
| 1934 MARYLAND | 1.10 | 1937 OREGON TRAIL, D | 1.15 |
| 1934 TEXAS | 1.05 | 1937 BOONE, P, D & S | 20.00 |
| 1934 BOONE | 1.35 | 1937 ARKANSAS, P, D & S | 11.00 |
| 1935 BOONE | 1.25 | 1937 ANTIETAM | 2.00 |
| 1935 BOONE, D & S | 6.00 | 1937 TEXAS, P, D & S | 3.75 |
| 1935 BOONE, SMALL 1934 | 1.25 | 1938 ARKANSAS, P, D & S | 7.00 |
| 1935 BOONE, D. SM. 1934 } | | 1938 NEW ROCHELLE | 1.75 |
| 1935 BOONE, S. SM. 1934 } Set | 28.25 | 1938 BOONE, P, D & S | 19.00 |
| 1935 CONNECTICUT | 2.50 | 1938 TEXAS, P, D & S | 12.00 |
| 1935 ARKANSAS | 1.25 | 1938 OREGON, P, D & S | 4.75 |
| 1935 ARKASAS, D & S | 5.90 | 1939 ARKANSAS, P, D & S | 19.00 |
| 1935 HUDSON | 5.25 | 1939 OREGON TRAIL, P, D & S | 13.75 |

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1903 JEFFERSON | \$ 5.15 | 1917 McKINLEY | 6.50 |
| 1903 McKINLEY | 4.95 | 1922 GRANT | 9.95 |
| 1904 LEWIS & CLARK | 14.95 | 1922 GRANT "STAR" | 6.25 |
| 1905 LEWIS & CLARK | 14.45 | 1926 \$2.50 SESQUI | 5.25 |
| 1915 PAN-PACIFIC | 3.95 | 1915 PAN-PACIFIC \$2.50 | 15.50 |
| 1916 McKINLEY | 4.15 | | |

PAN-PAC. Set of 4 gold, 1 silver, Easel, Frame\$625.00

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Choice Lot RARE PRIVATE GOLD. Write for prices.

- \$ 2.50 J. J. Conway Very Fine and Excessively Rare.
- \$20.00 1851 Baldwin Extra Fine and Very Rare.
- \$ 2.50 Bechtler 22 Even. Very Rare Variety. E. F.
- \$ 5.00 Conway V. F. and Very Rare.
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- \$10.00 1849 Pacific Co. E. F. another Rare Number.
- \$ 5.00 1851 Dunbar E. F. and Excessively Rare.
- \$ 5.00 1851 Schultz & Co. Fine and very rare.
- \$ 5.00 1849 Mass. and Cal. Co. Excessively Rare.

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Buffalo Nickels. Brilliant Uncirculated.

- 3-1915; 3-1931-S; 3-1935-D; 3-1935-S; 3-1936; 3-1936-D; 3-1936-S; The lot post paid \$5.50.
- 10 each 1931-S; 1935; 1935-D; 1935-S; 1936; 1936-D; 1936-S; The lot post paid \$7.25.
- Rolls. 1935-S postpaid \$3.75; 1935-D postpaid \$6.00; 1936-D \$3.15. While they last, ONE ROLL OF EACH. Postpaid \$12.00.

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- 10c Take Ayers Pills Fine\$12.50
- 24c Ayers Cathartic Pills the currency to pass. Not in Standard catalogue. Not in Dunham Col. Fine. A great rarity 75.00
- 30c Kirkpatrick and Gault. V. F. and Very Rare. (Catalogue \$80.00) 60.00
- 5c Burnett's Cooking Extract. Mica cracked. Fine 5.00
- 5c F. Buhl, Detroit. Dealer in Hats and Furs. V. F. 17.50
- 24c Kirkpatrick and Gault. Application for Advertising. Catalogue price \$55.00 sold for \$46.00 in Dunham sale. A bargain 35.00
- 30c J. Gault. Catalogue price \$45.00. Fine 40.00
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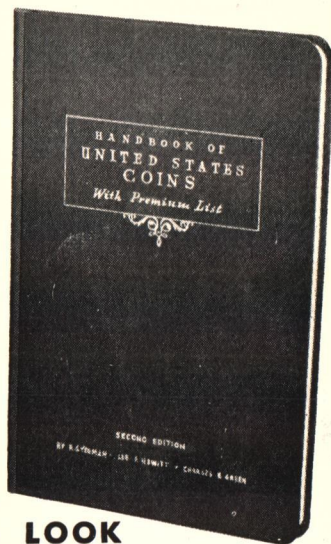
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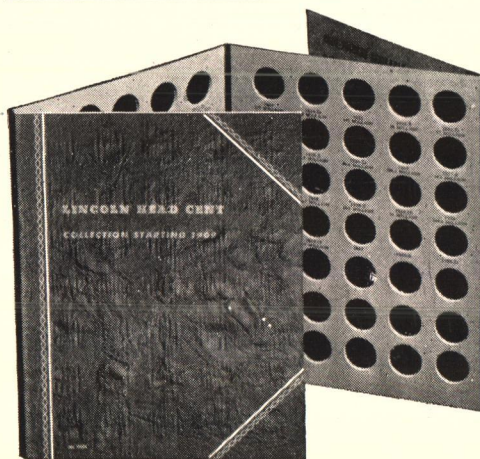
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 1929-P or S Unc., each 15c.
 1929-D Unc. 40c. Ex. fine, sharp 10c.
 1930-P or S Unc., each 10c.
 1930-D Unc. 40c.
 1931-P Unc. 35c. 1931-S Unc. 50c.
 1931-D Unc. \$1.00. Ex. fine 15c.
 1932-P or D Unc., each 20c.
 1933-P Unc. 25c. 1933-D Unc. 15c.
 1934 to 1941 All Mints. 23 Coins.
 (Catalogue \$2.10). Complete lot of 23 Unc. for only 95c.
 Postage and insurance extra on orders under \$5.00. Net Cash in advance.

FRED GREENCLAY 1626 Washington St., Denver, Colo.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIST

25c each

(20c each in lots of 10 or more)

See pages 792 and 793 for list of those available.

FIFTY-YEAR INDEX \$1.00

LEE F. HEWITT, Bus. Mgr.

Box 3061, Des Plaines, Ill.

Correction Please!

THROUGH AN ERROR MY AD IN THE OCTOBER ISSUE READ "THAT I HAD BEEN OUT OF BUSINESS FOR THE PAST TWO MONTHS." THIS SHOULD HAVE READ "FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS."

Catalogues for my Fall Sale will be mailed shortly to all on my Mailing List. Write for your copy—they are free.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

CHAS. H. FISHER

821 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

The Convention City of America

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

ATTENTION U. S. GOLD COLLECTORS

Here are some nice pieces, reasonably priced.

\$2.50

| | |
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| 1840 Ex. Fine-Semi-Proof surface | \$9.50 |
| 1846-D V. Fine | 6.75 |
| 1852 V. Fine | 4.50 |
| 1853 Ex. Fine but "Y" in "Liberty" | |
| is flat | 4.25 |
| 1854-O Ex. Fine | 4.85 |
| 1856 Ex. Fine | 5.00 |
| 1878-S Ex. Fine | 4.75 |
| 1899 Ex. Fine | 4.50 |
| 1908 Abt. Unc. | 4.50 |
| 1909 Fine to V. F. | 4.25 |
| 1911-D Abt. Unc. | 7.50 |
| 1912 Abt. Unc. | 4.40 |
| 1915 Panama Pacific, Unc. | 13.50 |
| 1925-D Abt. Unc. | 5.00 |

\$5.00

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1841-C V. Fine, Microscopic rim | |
| bruise | 9.00 |
| 1843 V. Fine | 9.00 |
| 1846 V. Fine | 9.00 |
| 1848-D Fine to V. F. | 10.00 |
| 1880 Fine | 8.40 |
| 1881 Unc. Not full lustre | 10.00 |
| 1882 Abt. Unc. | 8.75 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1882-S Fine to V. F. | 8.75 |
| 1886-S Ex. Fine | 9.00 |
| 1893 Abt. Unc. | 8.75 |
| 1900 Abt. Unc. | 8.75 |
| 1901 Unc. | 9.25 |
| 1901-S V. Fine | 8.50 |
| 1906 Abt. Unc. | 8.75 |
| 1908 Old type—Ex. Fine Proof- | |
| like surface | 9.00 |
| 1908-S New type—Abt. Unc. | 8.75 |

\$10.00

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1842 Small Date, V. Good | \$19.00 |
| 1854-O V. Fine to Ex. Fine | 19.00 |
| 1880-O Ex. Fine | 19.00 |
| 1880-S Abt. Unc. | 19.50 |
| Same Fine | 18.00 |
| 1882 Abt. Unc. | 18.50 |
| 1886-S Ex. Fine | 18.50 |
| 1894 Unc. | 20.00 |
| 1894-O Ex. Fine | 19.00 |
| 1897 Unc. | 20.00 |
| 1901 Abt. Unc. | 18.00 |

\$20.00

| | |
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| 1896 Unc. | \$36.00 |
| 1896-S Ex. Fine, Slight Proof Sur. | 34.50 |
| 1898-S Abt. Unc. | 34.50 |

If you have a second choice, why not list it? It will not be used unless necessary, and if the price is less, the difference will be refunded.

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921 Ky. Home Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

| Half Cents | | | | | |
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| 1794 Date weak, V. F. | 3.50 | 1824 A3 F. | 1.25 | 1895 Unc. | .75 |
| 1795 Let. Edge F | 4.00 | 1826 A1 V. F. | 2.25 | 1896 Unc. | .75 |
| 1797-1 ov. 1 F | 5.00 | 1826 A6 Ex. F. | 2.50 | 1908 Unc. | .75 |
| 1802 Cut ov. 8 otherwise F | 3.50 | 1827 A1 Red Br. Unc. | 4.00 | 1910 Unc. | .60 |
| 1803 F | .75 | 1830 A8 V. F. | 2.00 | 1911 Unc. | 1.00 |
| 1805 P. Unc. | 3.00 | 1851 Unc. | 1.50 | 1912 Unc. | 1.00 |
| 1806 L. 6 Unc. | 3.00 | 1852 Unc. | 1.50 | Dimes | |
| 1809 V. F. | .75 | 1853 Unc. | 1.50 | 1858 Proof | 8.00 |
| 1828-12 Ex. F. | .85 | 1854 Unc. | 1.50 | 1863 Proof | 3.00 |
| 1832 Unc. | .75 | 1855 Unc. | 1.25 | 1875 Proof | 1.50 |
| 1834 Unc. | .90 | 1856 A6 Unc. | 1.25 | 1878 Proof | 1.50 |
| 1834 P. Unc. | .75 | 1857 A1 Unc. | 2.50 | 1882 Proof | 1.35 |
| 1835 V. F. | .35 | 1857 A2 Ex. F. | 2.00 | 1894 Unc. | .90 |
| 1835 Unc. | 1.00 | 1857 A2 Proof | 15.00 | 1898 Unc. | .90 |
| 1849 V. F. | .75 | Small Cents | | 1909 Unc. | .90 |
| 1850 Unc. Red | 1.25 | 1859 Proof | 5.00 | 1910 Unc. | .90 |
| 1851 Unc. | .85 | 1860 Proof | 4.00 | 1914 Unc. | .90 |
| 1851 Part Red | 1.00 | 1860 Proof | 5.00 | Quarters | |
| 1851 Unc. Red | 1.25 | 1868 Proof | 5.00 | 1835 Unc. | 1.10 |
| 1853 Unc. | .80 | 1874 Proof | 3.50 | 1837 Unc. | 1.10 |
| 1855 Unc. | .70 | 1875 Unc. | 1.75 | 1856 Unc. | 1.10 |
| 1856 Unc. Part Red | .90 | 1877 Proof | 17.50 | 1860 Proof | 2.25 |
| 1857 Ex. fine | .75 | 1880 Proof | 1.50 | 1861 Unc. | 1.10 |
| Large Cents | | 1880 Unc. | .75 | 1875 Proof | 1.50 |
| 1795 D70 fine | 3.50 | 1881 Unc. | .85 | 1877 CC Unc. | 1.00 |
| 1797 V. F. | 7.50 | 1883 Proof | 1.00 | 1880 Proof | 1.50 |
| 1798 Ex. F. | 7.50 | 1887 Proof | 1.00 | 1891 Proof | 2.00 |
| 1809 D210 V. F. | 13.00 | 1866 Unc. | 2.50 | 1893 Isabella Unc. | 2.00 |
| 1811 V. F. | 4.00 | Nickels | | 1914 D Unc. | 3.00 |
| 1811 D215 V. F. | 4.00 | 1867 Unc. | 1.50 | 1915 D Unc. | 2.50 |
| 1812 Ex. F. | 4.00 | 1868 Unc. | 1.00 | 1916 Unc. | 2.00 |
| 1813 V. F. | 4.00 | 1869 Unc. | 1.50 | 1926 Unc. | 1.00 |
| 1814 D225 Ex. F. | 6.00 | 1874 Unc. | 3.25 | 1927 Unc. | 2.00 |
| 1818 A7 Unc. | 1.75 | 1883 Sh. Unc. | .50 | Halves | |
| 1819 A1 Ex. F. | 2.00 | 1883 Sh. Proof | 1.25 | 1838 Unc. | 3.25 |
| 1820 A2 Ex. F. | 2.25 | 1883 No. C Proof | .75 | 1860 Proof | 2.00 |
| 1796 Castorland Silver Restrike Unc. Proof surface Word "Argent" in Milled Edge | | 1883 W. C. Unc. | .85 | 1877 Proof | 2.50 |
| 1796 Castorland Copper Restrike Unc. Proof surface Word "Quire" in Milled Edge | | 1885 Proof | 9.00 | 1877 Unc. | 1.25 |
| Wanted—Kents on English Tokens. | | | | 1916 Unc. | 2.50 |

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A timely offering of proof sets from our possession in the Pacific. Gone but not forgotten.

Perfect proof sets of seven pieces (\$1, 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 1c, ½c) that have changed hands only twice since issued. Full brilliance with light tarnish that adds rather than detracts from their appearance.

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| \$3.00 Gold. | | | \$5.00 Gold. | | | \$5.00 Gold. | | | \$10.00 Gold. | | |
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| | X. Fi. | Unc. | | X. Fi. | Unc. | | X. Fi. | Unc. | | X. Fi. | Unc. |
| 1854 | \$7.00 | \$8.50 | 1854 | \$11.00 | \$ — | 1895 | \$ — | \$11.00 | 1847 O | \$22.75 | \$ — |
| 1854 O, | 7.00 | — | 1858 D, | — | 16.00 | 1896 | 9.00 | — | 1848 | 22.00 | — |
| 1855 | 7.00 | — | 1861 | 10.00 | — | 1897 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 1850 | 22.50 | — |
| 1856 | 7.00 | 8.50 | 1873 | 12.00 | — | 1897 S, | 10.00 | — | 1852 O, | — | 35.25 |
| 1856 S, | 7.00 | — | 1874 | 16.00 | — | 1898 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 1853 | 22.00 | — |
| 1874 Proof, | 29.75 | — | 1874 CC | 10.50 | — | 1899 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 1854 S, | 20.00 | — |
| 1874 | — | 8.00 | 1878 S | 10.00 | — | 1899 S, | 10.00 | — | 1879 | — | 22.25 |
| 1874 | 7.00 | — | 1879 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 1900 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 1879 S, | 20.00 | — |
| 1878 | — | 8.00 | 1879 S, | 10.00 | 12.00 | 1901 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 1880 | 19.00 | 22.00 |
| 1878 | 7.00 | — | 1880 | 9.00 | 12.25 | 1901 S, | 10.00 | 12.00 | 1880 O, | 20.00 | — |
| 1883 Proof, | 19.00 | — | 1880 S, | 9.00 | 12.25 | 1903 S, | — | 12.00 | 1881 | 19.00 | 22.00 |
| 1885 Proof, | 24.75 | — | 1880 CC | 12.50 | — | 1904 | — | 11.00 | 1881 S, | 19.50 | — |
| \$5.00 Gold. | | | 1881 | 9.00 | 12.25 | 1905 | — | 11.00 | 1882 | 19.00 | — |
| 1800 | — | 20.75 | 1882 | 9.00 | 12.25 | 1905 S, | 10.25 | — | 1884 S, | 19.00 | — |
| 1803-2 | — | 21.50 | 1882 S, | 10.00 | 12.50 | 1906 | — | 11.00 | 1885 S, | — | 22.00 |
| 1805 | — | 21.75 | 1883 S, | 10.00 | 12.50 | 1906 D, | — | 11.00 | 1887 S, | 19.00 | — |
| 1806 | — | 20.75 | 1884 | — | 14.00 | 1907 | — | 11.00 | 1893 S, | 19.00 | — |
| 1808 | 19.00 | — | 1885 | — | 14.00 | 1907 D, | — | 12.00 | 1894 O, | — | 22.00 |
| 1809 | 19.00 | — | 1885 S, | 9.00 | 12.25 | 1908 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 1895 | 19.00 | — |
| 1834 | 9.75 | 12.00 | 1886 | 9.00 | 12.90 | 1909 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 1897 | — | 22.50 |
| 1835 | 9.75 | 12.00 | 1887 S, | 10.00 | — | 1910 | — | 10.00 | 1899 | — | 22.50 |
| 1838 | — | 12.00 | 1890 | 14.00 | 19.50 | 1910 D, | 10.00 | — | 1900 | — | 22.50 |
| 1839 | 10.00 | — | 1890 CC | 14.25 | 19.00 | 1911 | — | 10.00 | 1901 | — | 22.50 |
| 1844 | 10.25 | — | 1891 | 10.00 | — | 1913 S, | 10.00 | — | 1901 S, | 19.00 | — |
| 1844 O, | — | 15.25 | 1891 CC, | — | 19.00 | 1914 | — | 10.00 | 1902 | — | 22.50 |
| 1845 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 1892 S, | 10.75 | — | 1915 | — | 10.00 | 1903 S, | 18.75 | — |
| 1846 D, | 12.90 | — | 1893 | 9.00 | — | \$10.00 Gold. | | | 1904 | — | 22.50 |
| 1848 C, | 12.95 | — | 1893 S, | 10.25 | — | 1801 | 30.00 | — | 1905 | — | 22.50 |
| 1849 C, | 12.95 | — | 1894 | — | 11.00 | 1803 | — | 45.50 | 1906 D, | 20.75 | — |
| 1852 | — | 16.75 | 1894 S, | 10.00 | — | 1847 | 23.00 | — | 1907 | — | 22.50 |

Terms: Net Cash With Order. \$5.00 or over, postpaid and insured.

WILLIAM J. SCHULTZ

419 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brilliant Uncirculated Mint Sets

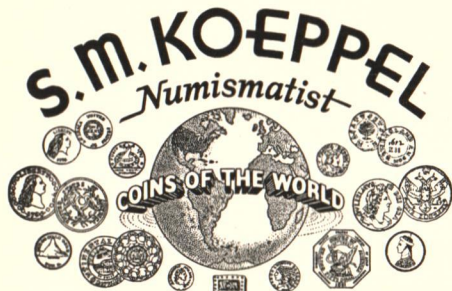
| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1934-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | \$1.85 |
| 1935-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.85 |
| 1936-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.65 |
| 1936-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.65 |
| 1936-S Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.75 |
| 1937-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.55 |
| 1937-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.75 |
| 1937-S Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.75 |
| 1938-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.65 |
| 1939-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.65 |
| 1939-D Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.55 |
| 1939-S Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.50 |
| 1940-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.50 |
| 1940-S Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.50 |
| 1942-P Mint 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c | 1.25 |

WANTED TO BUY COMMEMORATIVES AND OTHER
UNCIRCULATED COINS. SINGLE PIECES OR ROLLS.

FRANK CAUSEY WILSON

Dealer in Rare Coins

751 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

**MISC. UNITED STATES SPECIALS**

| | |
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| 1908-S Indian Ct. F. 75c.; Unc. ... | \$2.50 |
| 1909-S Indian Ct. F. \$3.00; Unc. ... | 6.00 |
| 1857 Flying Eagle Ct. (c. n.) Unc. ... | 2.00 |
| 1858 Fly. Eag. Ct. sm. letter Unc. ... | 4.50 |
| 1909-S Line. Ct. V. F. 50c.; Unc. ... | 1.50 |
| 1793 Large Ct. (Chain) V. Good ... | 25.00 |
| 1793 Large Ct. (wreath) Abt. F. ... | 20.00 |
| 1798 Cent, X-fine, large date ... | 7.50 |
| 1802 Cent, X-fine ... | 7.50 |
| 1814 Cent, uncirculated ... | 7.50 |
| 1823 Cent, fine ... | 7.50 |
| Set of 5 Confed. bills (\$5 to \$100) ... | 1.00 |
| 1913-S Type I Nickel F. 50c.; Unc. ... | 2.50 |
| 1914-S Nickel, V. F. 50c.; Unc. ... | 2.00 |
| 1938-D Buff. Nick. Unc. roll of 40 ... | 3.00 |
| 1938-S Buff. Nick. Unc. roll of 40 ... | 3.00 |
| 1939-S Jeff. Nick. Unc. roll of 40 ... | 2.75 |
| 1940-S Jeff. Nick., Unc. roll of 40 ... | 2.60 |
| 1941-S Jeff. Nick., Unc. roll of 40 ... | 2.50 |
| 1942-D Jeff. Nick., Unc. roll of 40 ... | 2.40 |
| 1923 Monroe Comm. Half, Unc. ... | 1.00 |
| 1925 Calif. Jub. Comm. ½\$, Unc. ... | 1.75 |
| 1935 San Diego Half \$, Unc. ... | 1.25 |

MISC. FOREIGN SPECIALS

| | |
|---|------|
| 50 coins of 50 countries, X. F. ... | 2.50 |
| 100 diff. coins classified Av. F. ... | 2.00 |
| 50 diff. coins V. G. to F. ... | 1.00 |
| China, 1912, Li Yuan Hung Dollar, Fine ... | 2.00 |
| China, 1912, Sun Yat Sen Dollar, X. F. ... | 1.00 |
| 10 diff. crowns (silv. Dol.) Fine ... | 7.50 |
| Mexico 1809-11 Ferd 7, 8 Real F. ... | 1.50 |
| Mexico 1915 Villa Peso, Fine ... | 1.50 |
| Oaxaca 1915 5-10-20 Cent VF set ... | .50 |
| Philippines 1897 Peso, V. Fine ... | 1.00 |
| Philippines 1903-06 Lge. Peso F. ... | 1.00 |
| Hawaii 1847 Cent, Uncirculated ... | 1.00 |
| Br. W. Afr., Edw. 8 set of 3 Unc. ... | .35 |
| Malacca 1832, Kepang F. ... | .25 |
| England, 3 diff. ¼ P. bef. 1837 F. ... | .50 |
| Russia 1762-96 V. Lge. 5 Kopeck F. ... | 1.00 |
| Russia 1801-81 Silver Roubles of Alex I, Nich. I or Alex II, F. ea. ... | 1.25 |
| Kiang Nan 1896-1908 Dollar Fine ... | 1.00 |
| Madras 1811 Dbl. Rupee, F., Rare ... | 9.00 |
| Rome BC 200-50 Silv. Denarius VG ... | .75 |
| Rome AD 100-250, 2 diff. silv. F. ... | 1.00 |
| 20 diff. coins of France, Fine ... | 1.00 |
| 20 diff. coins of Italy & Spain, Fine ... | 1.00 |
| 20 diff. coins of Germany, Fine ... | 1.00 |
| 20 diff. coins of England, Fine ... | 1.00 |
| 20 diff. Canadian Coins & Tokens ... | 1.00 |
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| 1879 | 25.00 | 1880 | 27.00 |
| 1881 | 26.00 | 1886 | 26.00 |
| 1936 Late, BRILL. WANTED. | | | |
| 1937 | 9.00 | 1938 | 6.00 |
| 1939 | 4.75 | 1940 | 4.25 |
| 1941 | 3.25 | 1942 | 2.50 |

1942 Proof Nickel 25c; 3 1.00
Sets Include Leatherette Holders.

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'36 Ark., '35 & '37 Texas, '36 Rhode Island, Sets \$4.00; ANY TWO \$7.75
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Old Spanish Trail, '21 Pilgrim, '38 Oregon PDS, \$4.60 Each; ANY 2 \$8.65

WANTED—VANCOUVERS, HUDSONS, ETC.**U. S. DOLLARS—BRIGHT UNC.**

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| 1878-S; 79-S; 80-S, 81-S, 90-S, 91-S, 1900-S, Each | \$2.00 |
| 1882-S, 1883-S, Each | 3.00 |
| 1886-S, 1887-S, Each | \$3.00, Both 5.00 |
| 1888-S, \$4.75; 1889-S | 6.50 |
| Above 13 (Total Cat. \$128.) Only | 33.00 |

WILL ALLOW FULL 1942 CAT. PRICE FOR ALL PROOF COINS IN TRADE FOR ABOVE DOLLARS, ALL UNC.

Terms—Cash with Orders, Plus 10c Postage, Ins. Under \$5.00.

NICKELS—BRIGHT UNC.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1912-D \$6.75, 1912-S \$15.00 Both | \$21.00 |
| 1920-P, 21-P, 23-P, 24-P, 25-P Ea. | \$1.00 |
| 1926-P, 27-P, 28-P, 55c; ANY 2 | \$1.00 |
| 1929-P, 34-D, 35-PDS, 25c; ANY 4 | .90 |
| 1930-P, 1931-S, 35c Each | |
| 1936 to 1941: All Mints, 15c Each | |
| 1938-1941 Jefferson Set (12) | \$1.40 |

WANTED—SHIELD, LIBERTY, BUFFALOS, UNC., PROOFS, FINE (Scarce Dates, Mints Only), SEND LIST, PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALS

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| 1806 Large Cent, Choice, Ex. Fine | 25.00 |
| 1820 Large Cents, Lge. Date, Unc. Red | 3.00 |
| 1861 Confederate Half Dollar, V.F. | 20.00 |
| \$1.00 F. R. Note, Chicago; McCloud-McDougal, Unc. Crisp | 2.25 |
| 1899 Eagle Note, V/Fine, Special | 1.60 |
| Mercer Co., Illinois, July 4, 1942, "March to Victory" Wooden Nickels, (15-\$1.00) Sets of 3 | .25 |
| Large Bill Holders, Cellulose, 15c, 8 for | \$1.00 |
| Small Bill Holders, Cellulose, 15c, 9 for | \$1.00 |
| WHAT ELSE IN LARGE NOTES? LATEST SALES CATALOGUE, COINS, CURRENCY, SUPPLIES FREE. | |
| WANTED—LOTS BROKEN BANK BILLS, CHEAP, FINE, UNC. FOREIGN COINS, FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, ETC. | |

A. E. BEBEE

1180 East 63rd Street

Chicago, Illinois

FOR SALE

CLEVELAND HALF DOLLARS, Unc. While they last

| | |
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| 1 or more | 85c each |
| 10 or more | 80c each |
| 50 or more | 75c each |
| 100 or more | 72c each |

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| 1859 Unc. | \$2.25 |
| 1860 Unc. | 2.50 |
| 1861 Unc. | 4.00 |
| 1862 Unc. | .70 |
| 1863 Unc. | .45 |
| 1864 CN Unc. | .90 |
| 1864 Bronze Unc. | 2.25 |
| 1864 L on Ribbon Bril. Unc. | |
| As nice as can be found | 17.50 |
| 1865 Unc. | .90 |
| 1866 Unc. | 4.25 |
| 1867 Unc. | 4.25 |
| 1868 Unc. | 3.40 |
| 1869 Unc. | 3.40 |
| 1870 Unc. | 5.75 |
| 1871 Unc. | 7.25 |
| 1872 Unc. | 10.00 |
| 1873 Unc. | 1.80 |
| 1874 Unc. | 2.75 |
| 1875 Unc. | 2.75 |
| 1876 Unc. | 2.75 |
| 1877 Unc. | 15.00 |
| 1878 Unc. | 3.25 |
| 1908-S Unc. | 3.00 |
| 1909-S Unc. | 6.75 |

GOLD DOLLARS

| | |
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| 1849-D Extremely F. Mint Luster | 14.50 |
| 1870 Unc. Mint Luster | 15.00 |
| 1875 Pr. Unc. The one they all want and few have | 100.00 |
| 1880 Bril. Perf. Proof | 17.50 |
| 1916 McKinley Unc. | 5.00 |

TWO AND A HALF GOLD

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1884 VF | 12.00 |
| 1907 Unc. Mint Luster | 5.25 |
| 1914 Pr. Unc. | 4.60 |

THREE DOLLAR GOLD

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1862 Unc. Mint Luster | 12.50 |
|-----------------------|-------|

FIVE DOLLARS GOLD

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 1908 Old Style Pr. Unc. | 10.50 |
|-------------------------|-------|

TEN DOLLARS GOLD

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1908 Extremely Fine | 19.00 |
|---------------------|-------|

WANTED TO BUY: Gold Dollars, Two and Half, Three, Pioneer Gold. Also five and tens before 1814, and Proofs, any date, any denomination.

O. B. WINDAU

1565 East 17, Cleveland, Ohio.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, and MARCH 3, 1933

Of The Numismatist published monthly at
Federalburg, Md., for Oct. 1, 1942.

State of Illinois
County of Cook

ss.

Before me, a Notary of Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Lee F. Hewitt, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the

reverse to this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher American Numismatic Association, Washington, D. C. Editor Lee F. Hewitt, Des Plaines, Ill. Managing Editor none. Business Manager Lee F. Hewitt, Des Plaines, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given.) American Numismatic Assn., Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Lee F. Hewitt, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1942.

(Seal)

Simon Lipschultz

(My commission expires March 1, 1943).

Wholesale and Retail

Uncirculated Cents

| | 1000 | 500 | 100 | 50 | Ea. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 1942-SDP | 12.00 | 6.75 | 1.35 | .75 | .03 |
| 1941-SDP, | | | | | |
| 1940-SDP | 13.50 | 7.25 | 1.50 | .80 | .03 |
| 1939-SDP | 8.00 | | 1.75 | .90 | .05 |
| 1938-SDP | | | 2.00 | 1.10 | .05 |
| 1937-SDP | | | 2.50 | 1.35 | .05 |
| 1936-SDP | | | 3.00 | 1.65 | .05 |
| 1935-SDP | | | 4.00 | 2.15 | .06 |
| 1934-D & P | | | 5.50 | 2.85 | .08 |
| 1933-D | | | 12.00 | 6.50 | .15 |
| 1933-P, 1932-P, 1931-P | 20.00 | 11.00 | .25 | | |
| 1929-S, 1930-S | 10.00 | 5.25 | .15 | | |
| 1928-S, 1927-S, 1920-S | | | | | 1.50 |
| 1924-S each \$3.50, 1925-S each \$3.00, | | | | | |
| 26-P each .40, 29-D each .50, 30-D | | | | | |
| each .40. | | | | | |
| 1909-S, 1931-S, 1924-D Fine | | | | | .20 |
| 1908-S Indian Cent, Fine | | | | | .75 |
| 1909-S Indian Cent, Fine | | | | | 4.50 |
| Indian Cents, mixed dates, G. to F. | | | | | |
| per 100 | | | | | 2.00 |

Prices on Large Cents on request.

Uncirculated Nickels

| | Roll | Each |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| 1942-D & P | \$ 2.45 | \$.08 |
| 1941-SDP | 2.50 | .08 |
| 1940-SDP, 1939-S, 1938-SD | 3.00 | .10 |
| 1937-SD, 1938-D Buff, 1936-D | 3.00 | .10 |
| 1936-S & P | 4.50 | .15 |
| 1935-SDP | 5.00 | .20 |
| 1926-D, 1927-P | | .75 |

Uncirculated Dimes

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----|
| 1942-SDP, 1941-SDP | 6.00 | .15 |
| 1940-SDP | 6.50 | .15 |
| 1939-D & P | 7.50 | .20 |
| 1938-SDP, 37-P & D | 8.00 | .20 |
| 1936-PS, 1935-P, 1929-P | 9.00 | .25 |
| 1936-D, 1935-S | | .25 |

Uncirculated Quarters

| | | |
|----------------|-------|------|
| 1942-SDP | 11.50 | .35 |
| 1941-SDP | 12.00 | .35 |
| 1940-SDP | 12.50 | .40 |
| 1939-SDP | 14.00 | .45 |
| 1938-S & P | 15.00 | .50 |
| 1937-SDP | 15.50 | .50 |
| 1936-SDP | 18.00 | .65 |
| 1935-SDP | 20.00 | .70 |
| 1934-D | 16.00 | .50 |
| 1928-D, 1926-D | 20.00 | .70 |
| 1924-D, 1927-D | | 1.50 |
| 1932-S | | 2.00 |

Uncirculated Half Dollars

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------|
| 1942-SDP | 11.50 | .65 |
| 1941-SDP | 12.00 | .70 |
| 1940-S & P | 12.50 | .75 |
| 1939-SDP, 38-P | 13.50 | .75 |
| 1938-D | 30.00 | 1.75 |
| 1937-SDP | 14.50 | .80 |
| 1936-SDP | 15.50 | .80 |
| 1935-S | 17.00 | 1.00 |
| 1934-DP | 15.00 | .80 |
| 1923 Monroe Comm. Half | | |
| Dollar Unc. | | 1.00 |
| 1893 Columbia Comm. Half | | |
| Dollar Unc. | | .75 |
| 1936 San Francisco Comm. | | |
| Half Dollar Unc. | | 1.75 |

Uncirculated Dollars

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|
| 1926-S, 1922-S, 1921-S | 24.00 | 1.25 |
| 1890-S | 26.00 | 1.50 |
| Wanted Unc. 1942-D & P Nickels in | | |
| rolls, Unc. Cents, Nickels, Dimes, | | |
| Quarters, Halves. | | |

Orders \$5.00 or more prepaid.

GEO. B. ROGERS

4728 York Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

ARISTOCRATIC

is the word for proofs—coins especially made for collectors. These are all very choice proofs, brilliant and red.

SMALL CENTS

| | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|------|
| 1863 | \$4.25 | 1890 | 1.25 |
| 1864 CN | 6.00 | 1891 | 1.25 |
| 1869 | 7.00 | 1894 | 2.00 |
| 1875 | 4.50 | 1895 | 1.50 |
| 1878 | 4.75 | 1898 | 1.75 |
| 1879 | 2.00 | 1899 | 2.00 |
| 1881 | 1.75 | 1902 | 1.25 |
| 1882 | 1.35 | 1904 | 1.25 |
| 1883 | 1.35 | 1905 | 1.25 |
| 1884 | 1.50 | 1909 | 2.25 |
| 1885 | 4.00 | 1909 Plain | .75 |
| 1887 | 1.25 | 1936 | 2.50 |
| 1888 | 1.50 | 1937 | 1.50 |
| 1889 | 1.25 | | |

THREE CENT NICKEL

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1868 | 4.00 | 1878 | 7.00 |
| 1869 | 2.50 | 1881 | 1.50 |
| 1873 | 3.00 | 1882 | 2.00 |
| 1875 | 4.50 | 1883 | 1.35 |
| 1876 | 5.00 | 1888 | 1.25 |

FIVE CENT NICKEL

| | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| 1867 NR | 5.50 | 1887 | 2.00 |
| 1868 | 4.50 | 1891 | 2.00 |
| 1870 | 5.50 | 1892 | 2.00 |
| 1872 | 4.50 | 1895 | 1.75 |
| 1873 | 4.50 | 1897 | 2.50 |
| 1874 | 7.00 | 1899 | 2.50 |
| 1876 | 4.00 | 1901 | 1.50 |
| 1880 | 5.50 | 1906 | 2.50 |
| 1882 | 1.75 | 1908 | 1.50 |
| 1883 Shield | 1.75 | 1910 | 1.25 |
| 1883 No | | 1912 | 3.25 |
| CTS | 1.25 | 1936 | 3.50 |
| 1884 | 3.75 | | |

A RARE ONE

Is the Buffalo Nickel, 1918-D, with the 8 over 7. I have a very nice piece, very good with date fine. Will keep going us as very few copies are known. Price

\$35.00

Also in stock a nice assortment of uncirculated and circulated coins in small cents, 3c and 5c nickels. Do you need any particular dates?

Doug Leffingwell

124 Cadillac Square, Detroit, Mich.

FOREIGN

All coins are genuine originals and
selected specimens

FRENCH GOLD

- Louis XIII, Ecu d'or, 1642, abt. unc.,
\$9.50.
Louis XIV, Louis d'or, 1652, unc., \$16.00.
Louis d'or, 1694, unc., \$17.00.
Louis XV, Louis d'or, 1724, "Mirliton,"
unc., \$23.00.
Louis d'or, 1733, unc., \$18.00.

SWEDISH COPPERS

Gustavus II Adolph.

- 1624, Fyrk, klippe, v. f.-ex. f., \$5.50.
1626, Ore, klippe, v. f., \$4.50.
1631, Ore, crossed arrows, ex. f., \$2.75.
1627, Ore, griffin, v. f., \$3.00.
1627, Fyrk, Arboga, v. f., \$3.25.
1627, ½ ore, spread eagle, v. f., \$9.50.
1627, Ore, spread eagle, weak obv.,
f., \$6.50.

Christina.

- 1633, ¼ Ore, sheaf, f., .75.
1636, ¼ Ore, sim., f., .75.
1644, ¼ Ore, var. f., .75.
1639, Ore, crossed arrows, v. f.-ex. f.,
\$3.25.
1642, Ore, var. of above, v. f.-ex. f.,
\$4.00.

Charles X Gustavus.

- 1659, ¼ Ore, lion rampant, gd.-f.,
\$1.75.

Charles XI.

- 1662, ½ Ore, v. f., \$2.00.
1662, Ore, K. M., gd.-f., \$2.25.
1665, 2 Ore, scarce date, v. f., \$6.25.
1661, 2 ½ Ore, rare coin, but only
good, though everything legible,
\$15.75.
1668, 1/6 Ore, f.-v. f., .75.
1683, 1/6 Ore, var., v. f., .85.
1677, Ore, ex. f., \$3.25.

(to be continued)

CANADIAN COPPER TOKENS

- Magdalen Island, 1815, 1 P., seal and
cod., abt. unc., \$9.00.
Bas Canada, 1837, standing figure, abt.
unc., \$1.35.
— 1 S., Duseaman, ex. f., .75.
Upper Canada, 1850, 1 P. and ½ P., St.
George, abt. unc., .85.
Quebec, 1852, 1 P., seated Brit., ex. f.,
.75.
— ½ P., J. Shaw, ex. f., \$1.15.
— 1 Ct., Cartier (St. Roche), ex. f.,
\$1.35.

(to be continued)

All coins postpaid and insured.

R. W. SMITH

7654 Oglesby Ave., Chicago, Ill.
A. N. A. Member

Uncirculated Coins

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1942-D-P Cents, per 100 | \$1.35 |
| 1941-D Cents, per 100 | 1.50 |
| 1940-D-P Cents, per 100 | 1.50 |
| 1942-D-P Nickels, per 40 | 2.45 |
| 1941-D Nickels, per 40 | 2.65 |
| 1940-D Nickels, per 40 | 2.65 |
| 1942-D Dimes, per 50 | 6.00 |
| 1941-D-S-P Dimes, per 50 | 6.00 |
| 1940-D-P, 1939-D Dimes, per 50 | 6.25 |
| 1942-D Quarters, per 40 | 11.50 |
| 1941-D, 40-D Quarters, per 40 | 12.00 |
| 1942-D Halves, per 20 | 11.50 |
| 1941-D, 39-D Halves, per 20 | 12.00 |

Small lots if desired.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| All dimes listed above, per 10 | \$1.50 |
| 1935-D Dimes, per 10 | 2.00 |
| 1937-D Dimes, per 10 | 1.75 |
| 1934-D Quarters, per 10 | 4.50 |
| 1939-D Quarters, per 10 | 3.75 |
| 1940-D-S Quarters, per 10 | 3.50 |
| 1941-D-S Quarters, per 10 | 3.50 |
| 1942-D Quarters, per 10 | 3.25 |
| 1939-D, 41-D, 42-D Halves, per 10 | 6.00 |

1937-D Three-legged Buff Nickels,
Very fine, ea. \$0.55: Two for \$1.00
About uncirculated, each1.25

Indian Head Cents

| | Unc. | Proof |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| 1857 Fly. Eagle | — | \$15.00 |
| 1859 | — | 5.50 |
| 1861 | \$4.50 | 15.00 |
| 1862 | — | 4.50 |
| 1863 | — | 4.50 |
| 1864 Cop. Nickel | 1.00 | 6.25 |
| 1864 Bronze | 2.25 | — |
| 1867 | — | 7.50 |
| 1868 | — | 6.00 |
| 1870 | — | 6.50 |
| 1871 | — | 12.50 |
| 1873 | 2.25 | — |
| 1874 | 3.00 | 4.75 |
| 1875 | 3.00 | 5.00 |
| 1876 | 2.75 | 4.75 |
| 1877 | — | 20.00 |
| 1878 | 3.00 | 5.00 |
| 1879 | — | 2.00 |
| 1880 | 1.00 | 1.75 |
| 1881 | 1.00 | 1.75 |
| 1882 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| 1883 | .85 | 1.50 |
| 1884 | — | 1.50 |
| 1885 | — | 4.50 |
| 1886 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| 1887 | .75 | 1.50 |
| 1888 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| 1889 | .75 | 1.25 |
| 1890 | .75 | 1.50 |
| 1893 | .75 | 1.50 |
| 1894 | .75 | 1.50 |
| 1895 | .75 | 1.75 |
| 1897 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 1898 | 1.25 | 2.00 |

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Remittance with order please.

Orders over \$5.00 Postpaid & Insured.

Gilbert Hasse

4202 North 36th Street, Omaha, Nebr.

FALL SALE U. S. COINS

UNCIRCULATED CENTS

| | Per Roll | Each |
|------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1937-S | \$1.25 | \$0.05 |
| 1937-D | 1.00 | .04 |
| 1938-D | .85 | .03 |
| 1940-D | .80 | .03 |
| 1941-D-S | .75 | .03 |
| 1942-D | .70 | .03 |
| 1934-P-D, 1935-S-P . . | | .05 |
| 1936-P-D-S, 1939-P-D . | | .04 |

CIRCULATED CENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1909 Plain or VDB, V. G. | .04 |
| F. | .05 |
| 1914-D Fine | .75 |
| 1922-D Fair .02, Good .05, V. G. | .07 |
| 1931-S Good .10, Fine | .15 |
| 1910-S, 11-S, 12-S, 13-S V. G. | .04 |
| 1915-P-D-S, 1921-S, 1923-S, V. G. | .04 |
| 1926-S, 1932, 1933, 31-D, 1931, V. G. | .04 |
| 1909-S, Very Good, 1924-D F. | .15 |

UNCIRCULATED NICKELS

| | Roll | Each |
|--|------|------|
| 1937-D-S | 3.00 | .10 |
| 1938-D, Buff. or Jeff. . . . | 3.00 | .10 |
| 1938-S Jeff. | 3.00 | .10 |
| 1940-D, 1941-D | 2.75 | .08 |
| 1926-D, 1927, 1928-D | | .35 |
| 1936-D, 1938, 1939, 1940-P- D-S | | .08 |
| 1883 E. P. U. Extra Fine . . | | .15 |

UNCIRCULATED DIMES

| | Roll | Each |
|------------------------------|------|------|
| 1935-D | 8.00 | .20 |
| 1939-D | 7.00 | .15 |
| 1940-D, 1941-D | 6.50 | .15 |
| 1942-D | 6.00 | .15 |
| 1929-D | | .35 |
| 1936-S, 1937-D-S | | .20 |
| 1916 Mercury, Extra Fine . . | | .20 |

UNCIRCULATED QUARTERS

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| 1926-D, 1928-D | .65 |
| 1924-D, 1927-D | 1.40 |
| 1934-D, 36-D-S, 37-D-S, 39-S | .50 |
| 1940-P-D-S, 41-S, 41-D, 42-O | .40 |
| 1932-D Good, .35, 1932-S F. | .60 |

WILL BUY WHOLE COLLECTIONS FOR CASH.

All correspondence answered if stamp enclosed.

All orders under \$3.00 must include 10c extra for postage.

Elbert M. Whitwell

511 Monte Vista St., Dallas, Texas.
A. N. A.—Dallas Coin Club

WANTED

I want offerings of the following coins in very fine condition or better. Please write and state the condition of your coin(s) and your price.

\$20.00 Gold Pieces

1854-O
1856-O
1891-CC
1921
1922-S
1924-S
1924-D
1925-S
1925-D
1926-S
1926-D
1927-S
1927-D
1929
1930-S
1931-D
1933

\$10.00 Gold Pieces

1797 Small eagle, 5 stars facing
1858
1858-S
1860-S
1864-S
1866-S Without motto, Small "S"
1873-CC
1911-S
1930-S

\$5.00 Gold Pieces

1833 Large 5 D on Rev.
1842 Large letters on rev.
1854-S
1866-S
1929

\$2.50 Gold Pieces

1834 No Motto, Crosslet 4
1839 Perfect date
1841-C Large "C"
1842-O Large date
1856 Large date
1856-O Large date
1861-S Mint mark over 1 of frac.

D. EVERDING

6801 Beech Ave., Overlea, Md.

REASONABLY PRICED SMALL CENTS

| INDIAN HEAD CENTS | | | INDIAN HEAD CENTS | | | INDIAN HEAD CENTS | | | LINCOLN HEAD CENTS | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|-----|---------------|-----------------------|----|---------------|
| Gd. Fl. | | | Gd. Fl. | | | Gd. Fl. | | | Gd. Fl. | | |
| 1856 | FE. | \$.20 | 1881 | \$.08 | \$.15 | 1908 | S. | \$.60 \$.90 | 1920 | D. | \$.05 \$.10 |
| 1857 | FE. | .20 .40 | 1882 | .08 | .15 | 1909 | | .06 .10 | 1921 | S. | .08 .20 |
| 1858 | LL. | .20 .40 | 1883 | .08 | .15 | 1909 | S. | 2.00 4.00 | 1921 | D. | .15 .25 |
| 1858 | SL. | .20 .40 | 1884 | .15 | .20 | LINCOLN HEAD | | | 1922 | | 1.00 1.50 |
| 1859 | C-N. | .15 .30 | 1885 | .30 | .45 | CENTS | | | 1922 | D. | .15 .25 |
| 1860 | C-N. | .15 .30 | 1886 | .08 | .15 | 1909 | | .03 .05 | 1922 | S. | .05 .10 |
| 1861 | C-N. | .70 2.75 | 1887 | .08 | .15 | 1909 | S. | .15 .30 | 1923 | S. | .20 .35 |
| 1862 | C-N. | .15 .20 | 1888 | .08 | .18 | 1909 | VDB | .03 .05 | 1924 | S. | .20 .35 |
| 1863 | C-N. | .15 .25 | 1889 | .08 | .15 | 1909 | S. | | 1924 | D. | .20 .35 |
| 1864 | C-N. | .15 .25 | 1890 | .08 | .15 | VDB | | 1.20 1.80 | 1925 | S. | .05 .10 |
| 1864 | L-R | — — | 1891 | .08 | .15 | 1910 | S. | .10 .20 | 1925 | D. | .05 .10 |
| 1864 | Brz | .20 .35 | 1892 | .08 | .15 | 1910 | | .03 .05 | 1926 | S. | .10 .20 |
| 1865 | | .25 .40 | 1893 | .08 | .15 | 1911 | S. | .20 .40 | 1926 | D. | .05 .10 |
| 1866 | | .70 1.25 | 1894 | .08 | .15 | 1911 | D. | .05 .10 | 1927 | S. | .05 .10 |
| 1867 | | .70 1.25 | 1895 | .08 | .15 | 1912 | S. | .15 .30 | 1927 | D. | .05 .10 |
| 1868 | | .70 1.25 | 1896 | .08 | .15 | 1912 | D. | .10 .20 | 1928 | S. | .05 .10 |
| 1869 | | .70 1.25 | 1897 | .10 | .20 | 1913 | S. | .10 .20 | 1928 | D. | .05 .10 |
| 1870 | | .90 1.80 | 1898 | .10 | .20 | 1913 | D. | .10 .15 | 1929 | S. | .05 .10 |
| 1871 | | 1.10 3.00 | 1899 | .08 | .15 | 1914 | S. | .15 .35 | 1929 | D. | .05 .10 |
| 1872 | | 1.60 3.50 | 1900 | .08 | .15 | 1914 | D. | .30 .55 | 1930 | S. | .05 .10 |
| 1873 | | .30 .50 | 1901 | .06 | .10 | 1915 | S. | .10 .20 | 1930 | D. | .05 .10 |
| 1874 | | .25 .45 | 1902 | .06 | .10 | 1915 | D. | .05 .10 | 1931 | S. | .15 .30 |
| 1875 | | .30 .50 | 1903 | .06 | .10 | 1916 | S. | .05 .10 | 1931 | D. | .10 .20 |
| 1876 | | .35 .55 | 1904 | .06 | .10 | 1917 | S. | .05 .10 | 1932 | S. | .05 .10 |
| 1877 | | 3.25 7.00 | 1905 | .06 | .12 | 1917 | D. | .05 .10 | 1933 | D. | .10 .15 |
| 1878 | | .35 .70 | 1906 | .06 | .10 | 1918 | S. | .05 .10 | 1934 to 1942. Unc. | | |
| 1879 | | .15 .25 | 1907 | .06 | .10 | 1918 | D. | .05 .10 | P. D. & S. 5 cents | | |
| 1880 | | .08 .15 | 1908 | .06 | .10 | 1919 | S. | .05 .10 | each. | | |
| | | | | | | 1919 | D. | .05 .10 | | | |

EQUALLY LOW PRICES FOR UNCIRCULATED & X. FINE LINCOLN CENTS. WRITE FOR PRICES ON ANY CONDITIONS YOU DESIRE, ON HALF CENTS, LARGE CENTS, THREE CENTS SILVER, THREE CENTS NICKEL, TWO CENTS BRONZE AND OTHER COINS.

TERMS: NET CASH WITH ORDER. \$3.00 or over, postpaid and insured.

WILLIAM J. SCHULTZ

419 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ED M. LEE

and

KENNETH W. LEE

Numismatists

623 Security Bldg.

Glendale, Calif.

GENERAL STOCK OF

U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper
Foreign Crowns and Minor Issues
Medals, Tokens, Currency
Decorations, Pioneer Issues

Send us a specific list of coins you
need. Your want list solicited.

California Gold Quarters, Halves and
Dollars, by Ed. M. Lee, a book listing
over 400 varieties, leather bound, sent
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"Military Medals and Insignia" of the
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plates and 200 reproductions of deco-
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insignia. 144 pages, 6x9 in. Sent pre-
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A request places you on our general
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Only One Day by Airmail.

COIN ENVELOPES

SIZE 2x2 INCHES

WITH LARGE FLAP

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Bond. Printed | \$2.50 |
| Kraft. Printed | 2.25 |
| Manila. Printed | 2.00 |
| Bond. Plain | 1.50 |
| Kraft. Plain | 1.40 |
| Manila. Plain | 1.30 |

J. W. STOWELL PTG. CO.

Federalsburg, Md.

SCARCE LINCOLN CENTS

| | | | V.G.to V.F. |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------------|
| 1909-S Fine, ea., | .20, | 10 for | \$2.00 |
| 1910-S Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .35 |
| 1911-S Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .50 |
| 1912-S Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .50 |
| 1913-S Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .40 |
| 1914-S Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .45 |
| 1915-S Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .40 |
| 1922-D Fine, ea., | .10, | 10 for | .75 |
| 1923-S Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .40 |
| 1924-D Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .40 |
| 1924-S Fine, ea., | .20, | 10 for | 1.75 |
| 1926-S Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .45 |
| 1931-S Fine, ea., | .20, | 10 for | 1.75 |
| 1932-D Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .40 |
| 1933-D Fine, ea., | .05, | 10 for | .40 |

In lots of 100 or more of the above assorted, I will allow a 10% discount.

COMPLETE SET OF LINCOLN CENTS (92 PIECES)

Including 1909-S V.D.B. and 1914-D, on Board. Cents running from good to uncirculated.

\$4.75, Add 15c for postage.

DAVID BILLETER

A. N. A. 5991.

3905 N. E. Davis St., Portland, Ore.

X. FINE AND UNC. QUARTERS

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------------|------|
| 1896-S V. G. | \$2.50 | 1923-S V. G. | 2.75 |
| 1901-S Good | 5.75 | 1924-P Unc. | 2.20 |
| 1913-S V. G. | 3.25 | 1924-S X. F. | 2.15 |
| 1917-PI Unc. | 1.25 | 1924-D Unc. | 1.95 |
| 1917-D1 Fine | .90 | 1925-P Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1917-PS Unc. | 2.75 | 1926-P Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1917-P2 X. F. | 1.15 | 1926-D Unc. | .90 |
| 1917-D2 Fine | 1.25 | 1927-P Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1918-P X. F. | 1.25 | 1927-P X. F. | .90 |
| 1918-P Unc. | 3.70 | 1927-D Unc. | 1.95 |
| 1918-S Unc. | 4.75 | 1928-P Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1918-S X. F. | 1.70 | 1928-D Unc. | .90 |
| 1918-D Unc. | 5.00 | 1929-P Unc. | 1.45 |
| 1919-P Unc. | 4.50 | 1929-D Unc. | 1.45 |
| 1920-P Unc. | 2.25 | 1930-P Unc. | 1.25 |
| 1920-P X. F. | 1.10 | 1932-P Unc. | 1.10 |
| 1920-D Unc. | 7.50 | 1932-S X. F. | .75 |
| 1920-S X. F. | 2.75 | 1932-D X. F. | .75 |
| 1921-P Unc. | 19.75 | 1934-D Unc. | 1.00 |
| 1923-P Unc. | 2.10 | 1936-P Unc. | .75 |

DIMES GOOD TO FINE

| | | | |
|--------|------|----------|-----|
| 1894-O | .90 | 1896-O&S | .90 |
| 1895-O | 3.10 | 1897-O | .90 |

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|----------------------|------|------|------|
| 1883 "Cents," 84, 87 | — | .15 | .25 |
| thru 1896 | — | .10 | .20 |
| 1897 thru 1912-D | 1.95 | 2.75 | 3.50 |
| 1885 | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |
| 1886 | — | .40 | .60 |
| 1912-S | — | | |

DIMES

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1892-S, '01-S, '03-S, '04-S | .25 | .50 | .70 |
| 1892-P, O, '93-P, O, S, | | | |
| '94, '96, '97-S | .20 | .30 | .40 |
| 1894-O, '95, '96-O, S, | | | |
| '97-O | .50 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| '95-S, '98-O, S, '99-S, | | | |
| 1900-O | .20 | .30 | .40 |
| 1901-O, '03-O, '05-O, S, | | | |
| '06-O, '08-O | .20 | .30 | .40 |
| 1895-O | 1.75 | 3.00 | 4.25 |
| 1909-D, O, S, '10-S, '11- | | | |
| S, '12-S, '13-S, '14-S, | | | |
| '15-S | .20 | .30 | .40 |
| 1921-P, D, '26-S, '30-S, | | | |
| '31-S, D | .20 | .30 | .40 |

QUARTERS

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1892-S, '93-S, '94-S | — | .50 | .75 |
| 1896-S | 1.25 | 2.25 | 3.00 |
| 1897-S, '99-S, 00-O, '01-O | — | .50 | .75 |
| 1901-S | — | 5.25 | — |
| 1911-S, D, '12-S, '13-P, | | | |
| '14-S | — | .50 | .75 |
| 1913-S | 1.75 | 2.75 | 4.25 |
| 1919-D | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.75 |
| 1919-S | 1.25 | 1.75 | 3.00 |
| 1921 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.75 |
| 1923-S | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.75 |
| 10c extra on orders under \$5.00. | | | |

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| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 1878-S, 79-S, 80-S, 97-S, 98-S | | \$1.85 |
| 81-S, 82-S, 86-S, 91-S, 1928-S, 35-S | | 2.00 |
| 1900-S, 27-S \$2.00, 1887-S, 88-S | | 3.00 |
| 1889-S, 95-S, 1901-S, 1902-S | ..... | 4.00 |
| 1922-S, 23-SD, 26-S \$1.50, 21-S M. | | 1.20 |
| 1924-S \$4.00, 1925-S | ..... | 3.50 |
| 1890-CC, 1891-CC \$2.75, 1879-CC | | 3.75 |

Circulated Nickels

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| T #1 1913-S V. F. | .75. | Fine | .50. |
| V. G. | | | .25 |
| T #1 1913-D V. F. | .50. | Fine | .35. |
| V. G. | | | .25 |
| T #2 1913-S V. F. | \$1.25. | Fine | .75. |
| G. | | | .25 |
| T #2 1913-D Fine | .90. | V. G. | .50. |
| 1914-S V. G. | .20. | Fine | .30. |
| 1927-S Fine | .25. | V. F. | \$2.00. |
| 31-S V. F. | .15. | Ext. F. | .30. |
| 1912-S F. | .85 | | |
| Fine Cents unless otherwise stated. | | | |
| 09-S, 24-D, 31-S .15, 22-D .10, 31-D | | | .09 |
| 32-D, 33-D .05, 31 .04, 32, 33 V. F. | | | .06 |
| 10-S, 14-S, 15-S .05, 11-S, 12-SD | | | .06 |
| 21-S, 23-S, 24-S, 26-S, 28-S Lge. S. | | | .06 |
| V. F. 17-S to 20-S, 25-S, 28-S to 30 | | | .03 |
| 1908-S, 14-D Ext. F. | \$1.45. | Fine | .. .85 |

Brill. Uncirculated Cents

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|------|------|
| 1909-S VDB | \$3.25. | 33-D | .30. |
| 10-S | .85 | | |
| 30-S | .25. | 31-S | .60. |
| 34, 35, 35-D | | | .08 |
| 37-S, 38-D, 36-D, 39-S, 40-S | | | .05. |
| 41-S | | | .03 |

Quarters

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1917-DS T #1 V. F. | \$1.50. | Fine | .. 1.00 |
| 1918-S V. F. | \$1.50. | Fine | 90c. |
| V. G. | | | .60 |
| 1919-S V. F. | \$4.00. | Fine | |
| | | | 2.15 |
| 1920-S V. F. | \$1.85. | Fine | \$1.35. |
| V. G. | | | .75 |
| 1924-S V. F. | \$1.25. | F. | .85. |
| 24-S | | | .85 |
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| 191020 | 192440 |
| 1910-S70 | 1924-S 3.75 |
| 191130 | 1924-D 5.50 |
| 1911-S 2.25 | 192530 |
| 1911-D 1.10 | 1925-S 4.00 |
| 191230 | 1925-D 1.50 |
| 1912-S 2.75 | 192650 |
| 1912-D 2.90 | 1926-S 5.00 |
| 191340 | 1926-D 1.40 |
| 1913-S 3.50 | 192725 |
| 1913-D 2.75 | 1927-S 1.80 |
| 1914 1.25 | 1927-D 1.30 |
| 1914-S 3.80 | 192825 |
| 1914-D 6.50 | 1928-S 1.40 |
| 1915 2.00 | 1928-D 1.15 |
| 1915-S 2.50 | 192910 |
| 1915-D 1.00 | 1929-S25 |
| 191635 | 1929-D65 |
| 1916-S 1.30 | 193010 |
| 1916-D 1.20 | 1930-S15 |
| 191730 | 1930-D40 |
| 1917-S 1.35 | 193145 |
| 1917-D 1.10 | 1931-S65 |
| 191835 | 1931-D 1.75 |
| 1918-S 2.00 | 193225 |
| 1918-D 1.90 | 1932-D30 |
| 191925 | 193340 |
| 1919-S90 | 1933-D15 |
| 1919-D 1.00 | 1934 to 42 Ea.05 |
| 192030 | 1934-S to 42-S10 |
| 1920-S 1.70 | Ea.10 |
| 1920-D 1.60 | 1934-S to 42-S10 |
| 192145 | Ea.10 |

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